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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XX NO. 105 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 2, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

League Assembly's Truce Resolution

JAPAN UNDERTAKES TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Mixed Commission On Shanghai Agreement

LONDON, April 30.

GENEVA.—The League Assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution which is designed to effect truce in Shanghai.

The Japanese delegate refrained from voting, as Japan maintains its position as regards inapplicability of Article Fifteen of Covenant to Sino-Japanese conflict.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

The resolution notes that the Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw its forces and that the spirit of the League resolution demands their withdrawal in the near future. The resolution adds that the resolution of 4th March will only have been fully complied with when the Japanese forces have entirely withdrawn from Shanghai.

A Mixed Commission is empowered to call attention to any neglect in carrying out the Shanghai Agreement. —Reuter.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE REPORT SIGNED

Members Will Sail For England By Saturday Next

DISSENTING MINUTE BY THREE MEMBERS

SIMLA, May 1.

The report of the Franchise Committee was signed here this afternoon by all members except Sir Ernest Bennett who had to leave India a frotnight ago and will presumably add his signature in London.

DISSENTING MINUTE.

There is one dissenting minute signed by three members, while some other members have inserted supplementary notes on certain special points. No delay is anticipated over the publication of the main volume of the report which is of about 250 pages and and will probably be released for publication as soon as the Prime Minister has seen it, which would be in about a month's time.

FIVE SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUMES.

In addition to the report itself five supplementary volumes will probably be published. The first two be Parliamentary papers containing memoranda prepared by the Provincial Governments and the Provincial Franchise Committees and the remainder will contain written statements submitted by witnesses and a selection of the oral evidence.

The amount of work the Committee has gone through since its first meeting three months ago is indicated by the fact that it has examined 311 witnesses and received either directly or through the Provincial Committees 1285 written statemeits.

MEMBERS TO SAIL BY SATURDAY.

The majority of the members will leave Simla to-morrow. Lord Lothian himself has decided to stay here till about the 8th and will then probably travel to England by air. Most of the Parliamentary members have arranged to sail from Bombay by the S. S. Rawalpindi next Saturday. By the time they leave they will have travelled nearly 7,700 miles in India.

LORD LOTHIAN PRAISED.

To-day's meeting of the Committee lasted an hour and after the report was signed three speeches were made by Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Moulvi Azizul Haq who acknowledged in grateful terms the guidance and courteous consideration which they had received uniformly at the hands of the Chairman.

INFANT PRODIGY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chintamani also referred to the services rendered to the Committee by Sir John Kerr, the Deputy Chairman, who, he said, after half a century in India, during which he had not made a single enemy, had come back to render further services to this country. Mr. Chintamani also referred to Lord Differin, who, he said, had shown himself to be the infant prodigy of the Committee.

Concluding, Mr. Chintamani called for three cheers for the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN THANKS.

Lord Lothian, acknowleding said that his work in India during the past three months would always remain in his memory as one of the happiest experiences of sis life. He was extremely indebted to the Committee for consistent loyalty and generous co-operation, and although he was disappointed that the Report was not quite so unanimous as he had hoped, he was convinced that their work would prove an extremely valuable and practicable contribution to constitutional development in Iddia.—A. P.

No Motive Of Hostility

DE VALERA ON OATH BILL

LONDON, April 30.

Dublin—In removing the Oath from the Constitution we are merely putting an end to the humiliating sham which has hitherto been an obstacle to peace and ordered progress of the Free State, said Mr. De Valera, interviewed by Reuter regarding the significance of the Oath Bill.

Mr. De Valera said that there was no motive of hostility towards Britain behind the Bill but members who supported the Bill believed that the existence of the oath and the irritation caused thereby were the greatest obstacles to friendship.

Asked why he did not negotiate with Britain prior to the introduction of legislation to abolish the oath, Mr. De Valera replied that the matter was not the concern of British Government but concerned the rights and interests of the Free State alone.

Regarding land annuities, Mr. De Valera said that the whole question was to be re-examined later on.—Reuter.

CARNERA BEAT FRENCH CHAMPION

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 1.

Paris.—Carnera beat the French Champion Maurice Gricelle, fight being stopped in the 10th and the last round.

Silver Coins To Be Re-Introduced In Turkey

LONDON, May 1.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government has decided to re-introduce silver coins which were not used in Turkey since 1914. They will have value of Turkish lira (about half crown). —Reuter.

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

The 16th "dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee, was arrested to-night while attempting to hold a public meeting in Maneck Chowk.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MACDONALD AT GENEVA.

LONDON, May 1.

Prime Minister Mr. Macdonald arrived at Victoria Station from Geneva and looked very well. One of the party said that his general health was very good and there had been no undue strain on his eye and trouble was not accentuated in any way by his visit to Geneva.

Interviewed by Reuter the Prime Minister said referring to Geneva, "there is tremendous amount of work to be done yet. There are very difficult problems to face but I believe the work can be done.

Consultations which unfortunately have been suspended owing to illness of M. Tardieu will be resumed as soon as possible. I return to Geneva to participate in them. I I attach the greatest importance to and make it acid test whether the London Naval Treaty signed by three Powers can be made into general agreement.

Despite all difficulties I still believe that very substantial essential work can be done. Failure in view of its consequences is unthinkable".

Mr. Macdonald added that while in Geneva he had discussed economic questions.—Reuter.

Lahore Outrage

CAPT. LAMBERT HIT ON HEAD IN HOSPITAL

LAHORE, May 1.

In the small hours of Saturday morning Captain D. P. Lambert of the Indian Military Hospital was attacked by an unknown person while he was asleep in his bungalow near the Royal Artillery Bazaar in the Cantonement.

Captain Lambert was found in an unconscious condition later the same morning and an examination revealed that he had received blows with a blunt weapon mostly on his head.

Enquiries at the Hospital to which he was removed show that he is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS ON FRONTIER AND PUNJAB

POONA, May 1.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in North West Frontier Province. Kashmir, Punjab Hills and Assam and a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji three inches; Silchar 3|4; Dibrugarh 1|2; Sibsagar 1|4; Sonamerg 1 1|2; Srinagar 3|4; Murree 1|2; Peshawar and Dalhousie 1|4; Mahabaleshwar 2; Ahmednagar, Chitaldrug, Cochin and Bellary 1|4.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue in Kashmir, Punjab Hills and Assam. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in south Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Burma.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and one hundred miles away, was recorded in the Bombay Seismographs at 16 hours, 27 minutes (I. S. T.) on Saturday, the 30th April. —A.P.

Anti-War Procession Dispersed By Police

BOMBAY WORKERS OBSERVE MAY DAY

Pledge Solidarity With Working Class Of The World

Numerous Labour organisations in the city combined in making the "May Day" demonstrations in Bombay on Sunday a spectacular affair.

Carrying Red flags and banners huge processions of workers paraded the mill area in the evening. The processions terminated at public meetings where resolutions were passed, the most important of which declared the determination of the workers to win complete national independence through the organisation of workers and peasants.

Demonstration Before Japanese Consulate

Another resolution condemned the Japanese "war of aggression" against China. With a view to express their feelings in the matter a procession marched from Lalbaug to Hornby Road to hold a demonstration in front of the office of of the Japanese Consulate. But the procession was ordered to disperse as it reached the Consulate.

There were four different processions and meetings in which the following Labour organisations took part: All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, Girni Kamgar Union, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Mill Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Press Workers' Union, Bombay Textile Labour Union, Dharavi Tanneries Workers' Union and Bank Peons' Union.

The meetings took place at Lalbaug, Parel, Dongri and Chaupaty.

Several thousand workers took part in the Dongri meeting. Red flags and banners proclaiming in bold letters slogans such are as "Down with Imperialism" and "Down with Capitalism" were prominently displayed. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Seamen's Union, Bombay Dock Workers Union and the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union.

Miss Maniben Kara presiding over the meeting declared that the goal of the workers was to win complete national independence through the organisation of workers and peasants. She did not agree with the Congress programme of winning Swaraj by resorting to civil disobedience and boycott. Nor she did believe in the cult of the bomb as advocated and practised by the terrorists of Bengal.

The programme which alone would emancipate the toiling masses of the country was, she said, the programme based on class war.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

Other speakers explained the significance of the "May Day" and said that it demonstrated the solidarity of the working class people all over the world. They declared in unambiguous terms that the Workers' movement stood for the abolition of capitalism and imperialism. They entered their strong protests against the retrenchment schemes adopted by the railways and other capitalistic concerns.

Dr. Chetty moved the first resolution which affirmed that the goal of the workers was complete national independence which could be achieved only through the organisation of the workers and peasants, which was unanimously passed.

The second resolution moved by Mr. Chitnis declared the determination of the workers to end capitalism and the third resolution protested against the retrenchment effected by railways and other capitalistic concerns.

Another resolution condemned the Japanese war on China.

"HANDS OFF CHINA"

Demonstration Before Japanese Consulate

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sundap.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Workers' League and the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a number of meetings and demonstrations were arranged to celebrate "May Day."

A mass meeting of workers was held at the Lal Baug Maidan, presided over by Mr. Bhise. A number of anti-Imperialist, anti-War and pro-Soviet placards calling on the Indian workers and peasants to prevent the preparing attack of the United World Imperialism on Soviet Russia by intensifying the struggle for the overthrow of all Imperialism also was displayed.

Mr. Bhise after referring to conditions of the workers in capitalist and semi-colonial countries with the conditions of Soviet workers. He said that the advanced condition of the Soviet workers was due to the proletarian dictatorship, or the State power being in the hands of the workers. He explained that the Japanese Imperialism and intervention in China are as a prelude to an attack on the Soviet Russia.

Mr. Ezekiel explained the real division of mankind was not religious, national or racial, but existed on class basis. The oppressed and the exploited sections of the whole world should unite under the leadership of working class and fight and overthrow the common enemy—the World Capitalist and Imperialist.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Mr. Tambitkar supported the following resolutions moved by the President:—

"That this mass meeting of Bombay workers affirms the class solidarity of world working class in its struggle against world Imperialism and Capitalism."

"That this meeting commemorates its greetings to the workers of Soviet Russia for its victorious existence for fourteen years in the midst of hostile capitalist world."

The meeting adopted a resolution embodying an immediate programme which included complete National Independence; Eight hours' working day; Minimum wage of Rs. 50 per month including an immediate demand for an increase of 25 per cent. in wage; Unemployment and sickness insurance at the cost of employers and the State; Dole of Rs. 30 per month to the unemployed.

ON WAY TO CONSULATE.

At the end of the meeting the workers formed themselves into a procession which swelled being joined by two more processions from Naigam and Madanpura. The demonstrators marched through Jacob Circle, Lamington Road, Dhobi Talao to Hornby Road where the offices of the Japanese Consulate are lpcated.

"HANDS OFF CHINA."

They shouted revolutionary, anti-Imperialist, anti-War slogans, throughout their march, when the demonstrators were stopped by police officers who informed them of the order of the Police Commissioner disallowing the demonstration from advancing further. After shouting slogans: "Hands Off Soviet Russia;" "Victory to Chinese Red Army;" "Long Live Chinese Revolution and Soviet China;" "Down With Japanese Imperialism;" "Down With World Imperialism;" etc. the demonstrators retraced their steps through Dhobi Talao and Girgaum to Chaupatti Sands. They held a mass propaganda meeting on the Sands, where a series of speeches were delivered.

(Earlier "May Day" Demonstrations on Page 12)

MAGISTRATE SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Midnapore Shooting Sequel

BENGALI YOUTH WITH REVOLVER ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. R. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, died last night at 9-30.—A. P.

YOUTH ARRESTED WITH REVOLVER

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Further enquiries show that six shots were fired at Mr. Douglas, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, three of which hit him in the arm, chest and abdomen, while the others went wide. Mr. Douglas was immediately removed to hospital where his wound were dressed. His condition is reported as not being very serious. Two nurses have been brought down from Kharagpur to attend on him.

It is reported that a Bengali youth has been arrested with a revolver in connection with the outrage.

Police inquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

SHOTS IN QUICK SUCCESSION

Midnapore Youth Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Further details of the Midnapore outrage show that Mr. Douglas was seated at the Local Board Office signing papers, when suddenly a revolver shot rang out. Five other shots quickly followed from four yards range, two hitting Mr. Douglas. It was evident that there were two attackers who dashed outside across the office garden with Mr. J. George, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer pursuing them with a revolver in hand. One assassin escaped, but the other was ultimately caught in a dilapidated hut after his falling over a bush. The captured man held a revolver.

Every effort was made to save Mr. Douglas, but after bearing up well, he suddenly collapsed at 9|30 last night. The youth who has been taken into custody is a Midnapore man named Probodh Chandra Bhattacharji, who was given permission a few months ago to learn typewriting in the Local Board Office. His brother is a local doctor, whilst he is also related to a local pleader.

BURIAL WITH MILITARY HONOURS

The late Mr. Douglas was buried this morning with full military honours. Postmortem showed that the abdomen, lungs and heart were all affected by the shooting.

Mr. Douglas succeeded Mr. Peddie. He also conducted the Hijli Riot Enquiry.—A.P.

"DASTARDLY MURDER OF MR. DOUGLAS"

Viceroy's Wire To Bengal Governor

SIMLA, May 1.

The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Bengal:

"I am deeply grieved and shocked to learn of the dastardly murder of Mr. Douglas. Please convey to the relatives an expression of my profound sympathy." —A. P.

Died On Eve Of Wedding

"UNCROWNED KING OF ARCTIC"

LONDON, April 30.

Ottawa—Known as an "uncrowned king of Arctic" Inspector Joy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police died on the eve of his wedding.

Inspector Joy first upheld the Force's reputation of "Getting its man" when in 1916 he journeyed to the frzoen north in search of an Eskimo who had slain a white trapper. A year later he secured the murderer who, though saved from execution because of his ignorance of laws of civilisation, served sentence of imprisonment.

As staff sergeant Inspector Joy accompanied a constable and the eskimo on a fifteen hundred miles' patrol which led to the establishment of British sovereignty over the entire Arctic archipelago.—Reuter.

FALL OF 150 FEET DOWN A PRECIPICE

Ex-Under Secretary Killed At Nice

LONDON, May 1.

Nice.—The ex-Under Secretary Ossola was hurrying to an election meeting when his car crashed over a precipice and fell through 150 feet. He was instantly killed and two ladies who were with him were injured.—Reuter.

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A 4810.

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGER on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- plus office allowance and T. A. to organise Wage Earners' Deposit (on exceptionally beneficial scheme like Insurance endowment scheme) suitable to people of small income. Apply with postage stamp to "THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 9, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 150 to 350 to organise Agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 9 Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.
A

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SEEKING A SERVICE in firm or department as a Clerk, studied upto Matric, knowing Marathi. Apply Box No. 1505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R755

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FOR SALE—10,000 Bottles, 24 Oz. each, good writing fluid (Blue Black Ink) Intending purchasers apply to Box No. 1509, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
M R7122

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET or sell one-storey Bungalow at Matunga Station having two big Halls and 16 Rooms with servant cottages and stables also Buick Motor Car, 7 seater. Apply Mr. DADY DUBASH, Cadel Road, Mahim. Phone No. 60217.
C R7128.

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WANTED—STUDENTS, intending to be high-salaried ACCOUNTANTS in various services. Take a few months' training by Post from us and secure a better future. Small monthly fees. Success at London Chamber of Commerce or any Examination Guaranteed. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 172-B with new Calendar to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.
E

Motors & Accessorics

WANTED—BABY MOTOR CAR—Second Hand, in good condition. Write Box No. 1512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED TO SELL a BUNGLOW built on up-to-date Sanitary principles as a first class health resort with a well and complete equipment, a big area of about 10 acres of land attached to it on right side of the Nasik Road about a mile and a half from the Railway Station. Only genuine buyers may communicate with "Doctor" c/o Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, for further information.
N R713

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0.
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE INDIAN RADIO TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., will hereafter be known as "THE INDIAN RADIO & CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. M. GHINOY & CO. LTD.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Radio House,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
1st May 1932.
4857.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1932.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th April, 1932.
4854.

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL FOR COMPOSITION IN INSOLVENCY NO. 304 OF 1929
and
IN THE MATTER OF MINOCHER KAIKHUSHRU DASTOOR.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN LIST "B" TO THE PROPOSAL FOR COMPOSITION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors mentioned in List "B" to the Proposal for Composition sanctioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on 2nd February 1932, that the Composition is about to be paid in the above matter.

Those creditors whose names appear in List "B" to the Proposal for Composition but who have not already proved their claims are hereby called upon to lodge proofs of their claims giving full details and particulars at the Office of the undersigned Solicitors for Ervad Jamaspji Mottabhoy Billimoria, the Trustee of the Proposal for Composition, on or before 16th May, 1932, during the usual office hours and thereafter, if and when called upon, to adduce such evidence as they may have in support of their claims, failing which their claims will be expunged.

Those creditors in List "B" who have proved their claims before the Official Assignee of Bombay and whose claims have been admitted by him will be paid the amount of the Composition due and payable to them in terms of the Proposal for Composition against their receipt at the Office of the undersigned on the 18th day of May, 1932, or on any subsequent working day, between the hours of 3-30 and 5 p.m.

Dated this 30th day of April 1932.
CHUBB & CAGRAT,
Attorneys for Ervad Jamaspji Mottabhoy Billimoria, the Trustee of the Proposal for Composition.
89-84, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
4856

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
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BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

By order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr K. B. Mavlankar, deceased:—A big lot of essential oils by the British Aromatic Chemical Works, viz: Genuine Wintergreen, Juniper Berry, Copaiba, Almond, Mustard, Cinamon Bark, Eucalyptus, Peppermint, Pimento and Spanish Rosemary, Flavouring Essences, viz: Raspberry, Strawberry, Banana, Pineapple, Cherry and Soap Perfume and Soap Compound, viz: Wellflower, Honeysuckle, Vetivert Jasmin, Gobrelia, Lilac, etc.

By order of the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 635 of 1932 (Ramon v/s David) Office tables and chairs, office revolving chairs, teapoys, bookstands, cane sofa, table and chairs, Roneo Duplicator, Monroe Calculating Machine, Remington Typewriter, Royal, A. E. G. and Remington portable typewriters, Cycle Cheque protectograph 50 to 100,000 etc.

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TUESDAY, 3rd MAY.
CHASING RAINBOWS

WEDNESDAY, 4th MAY.
HOLLYWOOD REVIEW

THURSDAY, 5th MAY.
IN GAY MADRID

FRIDAY, 6th MAY
LAST OF MRS. CHANEY

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My office is the boudoir of an ultra-conservative society woman. I am secretary, dancing partner, nurse and debutantes' confessor. I tell what I see—in

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Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
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FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
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Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June

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Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVCIES.
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months: weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 2, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months: weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND

Make your teeth Strong and Healthy

in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances, *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day.

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THE CALCIUM FOOD

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IF you were to allow your teeth to go even one day without brushing them, a coating of film would form and hide their natural brilliance. Your teeth would become dull and unattractive. You could easily see this ugly coating by looking into the mirror or feel it by rubbing your tongue over your teeth.

The new cleansing and polishing material in Pepsodent Tooth Paste gently removes this film and reveals the clean enamel surfaces of your teeth. Besides removing this dull coating, Pepsodent polishes teeth to a sparkling brilliance. It does these two things with perfect safety because its cleansing and polishing material is soft—yes, twice as soft—as that ordinarily used in tooth pastes. Start using Pepsodent Tooth Paste today.

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Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day— see your dentist at least twice a year

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Business paid for in 1931	Rs. 66,57,000.
Total business in force exceeds	Rs. 1,65,00,000.

PROGRESS
PROVES THE POPULARITY.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW STERLING LOAN SUCCESS

Gold And Silver Firm

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ADVANCE

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, April 29.

The week under review was marked by two important events, firstly the issue of a new India sterling loan in London and secondly the reduction in the bank rate.

MONEY.

Money market ruled fairly steady and the rate for call funds was maintained at about 4 per cent. To-day, however, there was the usual treasury bill payment stringency with a rise in the rate to about 5 per cent. The total sales of Treasury bills during the week amounted to the large figure of Rs. 652.50 lacs, although a large portion was met out of the maturities, which aggregated Rs. 442.25 lacs. The comparatively large purchases of intermediate bills were induced by the expectation of a reduction in the bank rate, which actually was lowered from 6 to 5 per cent. with effect from 28th April 1932. This reduction was quite seasonal and was anticipated, particularly after the reduction in the Bank of England rate last week. The trade demand shows a small increase of about Rs. 33 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One month 4½ per cent.; two to three months 4 per cent. and six months 4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The latest statement of the Imperial Bank reveals the following important changes. Government have reduced their Ways and Means advances by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 7 crores and on the other hand, the Imperial Bank have repaid rupees one crore bringing down the balance outstanding as on that date to Rs. 2-1/2 crores against inland bills.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd April, 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 103.71 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 9.79.37,000 as compared with Rs. 15.22 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.35, an increase of 1.36 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 44.47 lacs and by Rs. 3.32 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 41.56 lacs. The securities portfolio shows a rise of Rs. 138.08 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 189.59 lacs to Rs. 8.42 crores, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 64.72 lacs to Rs. 60.87 crores.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was steady on the whole although following the announcement of the issue of a 5 per cent. new India sterling loan at £95, there was a recession in rates both in London and in the local market. Since however it became known that the subscription list was closed immediately after opening, there was a healthy reaction on prices. 3½ per cent. sterling loan which had declined to £65 improved to £66-1/2 with a corresponding rise in 3½ per cent rupee paper from Rs. 62/2 to Rs. 62/10. The reduction in the Imperial Bank rate was an additional factor accounting for the strength towards the close. The investment demand continues both for long term and short-term loans but the turnover is still moderate. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 99-8, 1933 at Rs. 100-3 and 1935 at Rs. 97-10. 1939-44 Loan improved to Rs. 92. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-9 and 1933-36 bonds at Rs 100-3. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan rose to Rs. 104-8 and treasury bonds to Rs. 102-6. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan rose by annas ten to Rs. 68-14, while 1934-37 showed no change at Rs. 92. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan improved by a rupee to Rs. 79-10, while 1934 bonds kept steady at Rs. 97-8.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

The Government of India announced last Monday the issue of a 5 per cent. new India sterling stock for £10,000,000/- maturing 1942-47 and interest payable half yearly on the 15th June and 15th December. The issue price was £95 payable as under:—

On application ...	£ 5	per cent.
On Friday, 6th May 1932 ...	£ .20	do.
On Tuesday, 14th June ...	£ .35	do.
On Monday, 18th July ...	£ .35	do.
	£.95	per cent.

The proceeds of the issue will be used for the repayment of £6 million 6 per cent. bonds due 1932, for capital expenditure on railways in India and for general purposes. The subscription list was opened on Wednesday and Indian investors whose applications were received by the Imperial Bank for transmission to London office were given an opportunity to subscribe. Although the market did not expect the issue of a new sterling loan at the present juncture, it nevertheless came at an opportune moment. It is felt that it would not be possible to raise with ease an Indian loan in London if the conversion scheme of the British Government of £2,000/- million 1929/47 were soon in operation.

Furthermore with a weaker tendency in the sterling dollar rate gilt-edged market would be adversely affected. It may be noted that Government have ample sterling balances in London for immediate requirements.

Reuter announced that Indian Loan applicants for over £1.000 had been allotted 44 per cent and small applicants between fifty and sixty per cent. Dealings started a three-eighths premium and were five-eighths at the time of cabling

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 22nd April 1932 shows a decline of Rs 236.04 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 170.58 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 17.48 lacs to Rs. 100.71 crores while silver bullion have increased by Rs. 22.94 lacs to Rs. 9.56 crores Gold bullion remains unchanged a Rs. 5.41 crores. Securities in India show a shrinkage of Rs. 151.50 lacs to Rs. 52.38 crores and Inland bills of exchange are down by Rs. 100 lacs to Rs. 2½ crores.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet at the opening but steadied up towards the close both for near and forward deliveries. There was an improvement of 1/32d. all round, ready T.T. being quoted at 1s. 5-15/16d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers. The weaker London-New York cross rate, no sales of sterling to Government and large purchases of treasury bills by the market during the week mainly accounted for the strength manifest towards the end. Merchandise exports are still negligible and even exports of gold this week is likely to be comparatively small. The following quotations obtained in the forward market:—April 1/5 15/16; May 1/5-29/32; June 1/5-7/8.

The dollar sterling quotation declined about the middle of the week from dol. 3.75.1/4 to dol. 3.62 and after reacting to dol. 3.67.1/2 closed at dol. 3.65.1/2. French francs moved between 95.25 to 92.3/16. The Belga kept almost unchanged at 26.00, while the Italian lira closed at 71.10.

A press communique of the 26th instant states that no sterling was purchased by Government during the week ending 23rd April and the total remittances since 1st April to date showing no change at £938,000.

Another communique of the 27th instant states that no tenders for sterling were received on Wednesday, the 27th April £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 4th May on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was characterised by firm conditions with a rise of over one rupee in the price of ready to Rs. 28-6-0 per dola. The movement in our market was more a reflection of the weakness in the dollar sterling exchange, which after declining from dol. 3.75 to dol. 3.62, reached dol. 3.67 and closed at dol. 3.65.1/2. Prices in the local market moved sympathetically, ready after touching Rs. 27-12 closed at Rs. 27-15. Arrivals from up-country were very small this week as is evident from the absence of exports so far; while shipments of Rs. 58.83 lacs per s.s. "Mantua" and Rs. 28.98 lacs per s.s. "C/N Mac Phee" were made last week. The quotation for gold in London improved during the week from 110s. 6d. to 113s. 5d. but closed at 112s. 8d. The price of sovereigns advanced from Rs. 17-2 to Rs. 17-14 in mid-week, but reacted and closed at Rs. 17-10 both for ready and forward. The daily off-take shows no better than 2,000 to 3,000 tolas with stocks remained unchanged at 3 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-6 and Rs. 27-6 for ready and 21st April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 171,170 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market moved in consonance with the fluctuations in the London New York cross rate. Ready rose sharply from Rs. 54-10 to Rs. 55-14, but declined towards the close to Rs. 55-2. In London the price of the metal improved from 16-7/8d. to 17-3/16d. and the Shanghai tael rose from 1s. 7-15/16d. to 1s. 8-3/8d. but closed at 1s. 8d. The off-take in the local market is slightly less at the average of 60 bars, while stocks on hand are still ample at about 11,000 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-14 and Rs. 54-6 for ready and 25th April settlement and Rs. 56-2 and Rs. 54-14 for May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 306,826 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was fairly steady, but the volume of business transacted was very small, being mainly in carry-overs, owing to the approach of settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 638-12 x.d., 637-8 x.d.; Century Rs. 203-2, 201-4; Central India Rs. 256-4; Crescent Rs. 50; Fazulbhoy Rs. 296-4, 297-8; Kohinoor Rs. 121-4, 120; Indore Malwa Rs. 335, 332-8; New Great Rs. 123-12; Pearls Rs. 168-12; Simplex Rs. 17-8; and Swadeshi Rs. 197-6, 198-12.

The miscellaneous section remained steady but dull. Tata Iron Ordys closed at Rs. 23-8 and Defds. at Rs. 275. Tata Hydros showed no change at Rs. 116-4 x.d. Tata Powers shares receded from Rs. 507-8 to Rs. 497-8, but closed at Rs. 502-8. Andhra Valleys steadied from Rs. 805 x.d. to Rs. 810. Alcocks quoted at Rs. 102-8. Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 306-4 to Rs. 310, while Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 108-2 x.d. Bombay Steams kept steady at Rs. 191-4. Bundi Cement shares maintained last week's level of about Rs. 14-8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 181-4. Katni Ordys. eased from Rs. 150-10 to Rs. 148-12 with Defds. showing a fractional fall from Rs. 602-8 to Rs. 545. Railway shares showed no change in prices, Ahmd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 626-4 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 580.

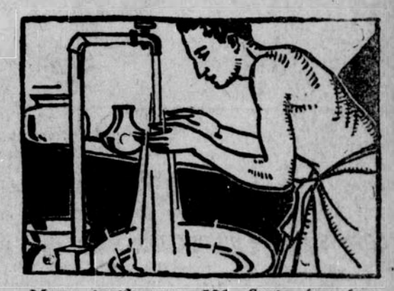
Imperial Bank shares (fully paid) kept steady at Rs. 1,002, with Contributories quoted at Rs. 241-4. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 83-12 and those of the Central [illegible]

CLEANSES BETTER —COSTS LESS

ABSOLUTELY Swadeshi, 501 Soap is better in quality than any imported washing soap. Made from pure vegetable oils, crushed in our own mills—it contains no animal fats and no harmful chemicals. 501 Soap quickly loosens the dirt from linens and other fabrics, leaving them beautifully soft and clean.

Use 501 Soap for washing the household linen, cotton suits and sarees. It cleanses quickly and thoroughly. It purifies all cotton goods without coarsening their texture

Floors, furniture, woodwork, etc. are left spotlessly clean after being washed with 501 Soap. It removes dirt and stains easily and quickly



Many people use 501 Soap for face and hands. Unlike many washing soaps, 501 Soap contains no harsh chemicals

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India's finest soap for all purposes
SOAP
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You can obtain 501 Soap everywhere, in two sizes of cubes and bars—see that it bears the name and the Tomco diamond

MANUFACTURERS OF
"KATNICRETE" The Super Rapid Hardening Cement, Katni 'COLOURCRETE' Cement, Katni 'CASTLE' Brand Portland Cement, Katni Fire Bricks, Katni Stoneware Superglazed Pipes & Fittings, Katni Fire Clay and other Refractory Goods & Katni French Chalk.

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
BOMBAY

BONUS YEAR 1932

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business Over Rs. 1,15,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1000 Endowment Assurances.

A purely Indian Life Office

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N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

"The flowers anew returning seasons bring
But Beauty faded has no second spring"
Ambrose Philips.

WHY LET YOUR BEAUTY FADE?

Even when the first fresh bloom of youth has passed a nightly massage with Oatine Cream will bring back freshness and vitality to the complexion, smooth out the growing wrinkles, cleanse the pores and restore to the skin its lost lustre and elasticity.

OATINE CREAM is the natural food of the skin, its use tones up the tired tissues and promotes healthy circulation. Its application every night repairs the ravages of time and exertion. It acts while you sleep.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream may be used instead of powder. It withstands the effects of rain, sun, wind or dust and keeps the skin fresh, smooth and healthy under all circumstances and conditions.

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a finishing touch
WITH . . . .
'BORNOK'
Toilet Powder

Dainty Get-up and Deliciously Perfumed.
'WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, JASMIN.'
(Packed in Tins, both with or Without Puffs).
AN ALL-INDIAN PREPARATION.
Awarded Certificates of Merit in the Swadeshi Exhibitions held at DELHI and ALLAHABAD.

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For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY : : : AND : : : MADRAS.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MANDVI

A SWADESHI EXHIBITION on a large scale will be held at MANDVI in Shree Visha Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi for a period of 10 days commencing on 18th MAY, 1932.

The Committee expect hearty co-operation and encouragement from the Manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods as well as from the general public.

For Stalls and Space for Advertisements please see or apply to:—

The SECRETARIES,
Swadeshi Exhibition Committee,
Gaya Building, Masjid Bunder Road,
Mandvi, BOMBAY.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Export To France

We have received the following weekly bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London, April 13th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,807,239 on the 6th inst. as compared with £125,807,003 on the previous Wednesday.

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on the 9th inst. carries gold to the value of about £272,700

Most of the gold offered in the open market has been taken for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week.—

	Equivalent per fine ounce	value of £ sterling.
April 7th	109s.	15./7.1d.
April 8th	109s./3d.	15s./7.9d.
April 9th	109s./1d.	15s./6.9d.
April 11th	109s./4d.	15s./6 3d.
April 12th	109s./2d.	15s./6 8d.
April 13th	109s./5d.	15s./6.3d.
Average	109s.3 3d.	15s.6.6d.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1932 amounted to 960,035 fine ounces as compared with 914,012 fine ounces for February 1932 and 910,998 fine ounces for March 1931.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th inst. to mid-day on the 11th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,254,473
British West Africa	59,435
British India	1,107,966
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	95,284
Netherlands	31,743
Germany	23,680
Australia	16,047
Other countries	4,569
	£2,592,252

EXPORTS.

France	£1,264,329
Netherlands	59,030
United States of America	26,600
Czecho-Slovakia	10,960
Other countries	3,693
	£1,364,661

SILVER.

A further decline in price was seen during the past week. Although China was inclined to buy, the market has been poorly supported and, following re-sales by Indian Bazaar and other bulls, quotations had fallen to 16.11/16d. for cash and 16.5/4d. for two months delivery by the 9th inst. At this level, sellers showed some hesitation and a continuation of China buying, assisted by enquiry from the Continent caused a reaction on the 11th inst. to 16.15/16d. and 17d. for the respective deliveries. The improvement however, was not maintained, there being little demand at the advance and with America disposed to offer prices again eased, being quoted to-day at 16.5/8d. and 16.11/16d., which are the lowest fixed since 3rd October 1931.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th inst. to mid-day on the 11th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Irish Free State	£ 47,500
France	29,600
British India	12,351
Canada	6,220
Other countries	4,632
	£100,303

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 91,200
Hongkong	29,601
Straits Settlements	2,361
France	5,476
Other countries	5,935
	£134,663

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.:—

	Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
April 7th	16.13/16d.	16.7/8d.
April 8th	16.13/16d.	16.7/8d.
April 9th	16.11/16d.	16.3/4d.
April 11th	16.15/16d.	17d.
April 12th	16.13/16d.	16.7/8d.
April 13th	16.5/8d.	16.11/16d.
Average	16.781d.	16.844d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine.)

April 6th	28.3/4
April 7th	28.1/4
April 8th	28.1/4
April 9th	28.1/2
April 11th	28.1/2
April 12th	28.3/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7th inst. to the 13th inst. was dol. 3.82 and the lowest dol. 3.77.3/4.

RED CROSS CONCERT AT GATEWAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Enclosed please find a memo which is being sent to all helpers in connection with the above Concert of Massed Bands and Choirs.

When it is remembered that it was necessary to build, light and furnish the "Theatre" for this unique entertainment, as well as supply halls for rehearsals and all printing and advertising, I think you will consider the sum of Rs. 1,500 for expenses is small and the profit of Rs. 3,048 excellent. Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes are most enthusiastic about this performance and say that it must be repeated at least annually.

With thanks for all your assistance.—Yours etc.,

HILDA FLANDERS,
Hon. General Secretary.

Red Cross Office,
Town Hall,
Bombay.
22nd April 1932.

MEMO.

At the meeting of the General Committee held on March 15th a special resolution was passed thanking all those who so kindly helped to make the Musical Festival at the Gateway on March 5th such a success. Their Excellencies Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes are most anxious that the Concert will be repeated at least annually.

After paying all the expenses a profit of Rs. 3,048|9|8 remains—this is considered a most satisfactory result.

HILDA FLANDERS

Why Close The Classes?

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir—The Elphinstone High School authorities, it seems have definitely decided to close some of its classes (14 in all 7 from Marathi side and 7 from Gujarati) since notices have already been given to the parents to withdraw the names of their children in the classes to be retrenched, from the school.

The thing seems to be rather strange and shocking too. The Elphinstone High School, in so far as my knowledge goes is the only educational institution of the type, run under direct control and supervision of the Government in Bombay. It is ridiculous to think of such a big city having only one Government School.

Look at England, Germany, America—the sphere of Governmental activities in educational matters is fast widening. Government in this country gives grants to private schools and spends a large amount on the army. Cannot the Government of Bombay spare the small sum necessary to keep fully equipped an old institution like the Elphinstone High School?—Yours, etc.

G. L. PATIL.

LAHORE TO LONDON BY CAR

Police Officers' Enterprise

At dawn on Friday, 1st inst. two Punjab Police Officers started on a five-week car journey from Lahore to London. Mr. H. G. Russel and Mr. K.D. Wagstaffe have been planning their "trek" for months—long before the granting of their leave.

Their route, which may be changed by local conditions, will touch Quetta, Duzdap, Meshed, Baghdad and across Turkey to the Bosphorus. After traversing the Balkans, they will cross Germany and thence to London.

The car in which they are travelling is a Ford, which has already seen extensive service in and around Rawalpindi, where Mr. Wagstaffe is stationed.

Mr. Russel admitted that five weeks was an optimistic estimate and that the journey would be accomplished according to schedule only if everything went well.

CITY OF DARKNESS

Paris Entertainment Strike

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Paris, the City of Light, was a city of darkness on April 5.

When curfew range at night at eight o'clock it rang a twenty-four-hour protest to pleasure seekers all over France and her colonial possessions against the Government's action in refusing to meet the demands for entertainment taxation relief.

The boulevards are empty. Montparnasse is as dull as a Sunday evening in the suburbs of London; Montmartre is dark and gloomy. Except for the Opera Comique, Comedie Francaise, and the Odeon, there is not a theatre open.

Every cinema in the city was closed. There was nowhere to dance, and the circus, music halls, and cabarets were hermetically sealed.

UNITED FRONT.

Even the "Bal Musette," the popular amusement place of the poorer French people, did not open its doors. The entertainment world was showing a united front to the Government.

The public relief board authorities and the State lost £15,000 in taxation by one day's strike alone.

TREATMENT OF 'A' CLASS PRISONERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is an irony of circumstances that Government should be niggardly regarding the comforts of even a handful of 'A' class prisoners in the Central Provinces. They are the most respectable leaders of the province such as Seth Govind Das Barrister Abhyankar, Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Mr. Aney and Mrs. Rajaj all of these are held in respect not by Congressmen only but even by the most conservative anti-Congress sections of the people. Government has been pleased to lodge them in the Nagpur Centre Jail which is the hottest place next to Akola in C. P. and Berar, at present enjoying a temperature of 107 degree and inspite of this intolerable heat they are kept in tiled cells which being open from nearly all sides serves the purpose of a furnace to their delicate health, no fans or Tatties have been permitted.

Seth Govind Das is a Dyspeptic of weak constitution. Owing to deficiency in his habitual diet he has been suffering from dysentry and slow fever which has considerably told upon his health and he looks much reduced and aenemic now-a-days. The facilities interviews allowed to such class of prisoners are being denied to him and disgusted with his treatment he has himself asked the members of his family to reduce the interviews to once a month instead of four times. Previous to this individual interviews of about half-an-hour or forty minutes were permitted but recently only joint interviews could be had, no matter whether it relates to business or private affairs.

The worst of it is that the interviews are sanctioned behind screened bars in the presence of a Jail Officer and seats are kept apart at a distance of 3 feet. In a joint interview of men and women how can an Indian Purdanashin wife speak to her husband in the presence of male members from a distance of three feet or over? Even this kind of interview has been curtailed to only twenty minutes. It has been reliably learnt that Seth Govind Das and other 'A' class prisoners have notified their relations not to seek any interview under such degrading conditions.

Pandit D. P. Mishra the chief editor of "Lokmat" the only daily of C. P. and an ex-M.L.A. and Chairman of the Local Municipal Board being placed in 'B' class is a clear instance of official mentality. For imposing a fine he was considered of high enough status to pay Rs. 1,500 but for classification he has been put into 'B' class, although it is evident that Government of India did interfere in the matter of his classification (vide answers given in the Assembly on the 1st instant by the Home Member in his reply to Mr. B. Das's questions the incident shows how subordinates of the Government are bent on flouting public opinion.

Do Government hope by displaying such mean tactics they can win over the people or do they think that these respected leaders are life prisoners and will never be freed?

Nagpur. ONE WHO KNOWS.

SHOCK TO RAJASTHANIS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The murderous attack on the life of Mr. E. C. Gibson the most popular Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and perhaps the best Englishman in Rajputana is nothing but a shock to every true Rajasthani. Rajputana the land of peace and love has always been free from such political crimes and it is really deplorable that a misguided youth, foreigner to the land should thus attempt to spoil its fair name. Being a Rajasthani myself deeply interested in its politics I do hereby strongly denounce the outrage which is cowardly in extreme and must be universally condemned. I also congratulate Mr. Gibson on his miraculous escape.

JAMALUDDIN MAKHMOOLY.
Ex-Congress Secretary,
Ajmer-Merwara.
Park Road West, No. 20,
Vile Parle, April 28.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 12, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 28, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj 25, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Hightide—10-22, 22-14.
Lowtide—4-0, 16-03.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New Moon Quarter 13th May 7h. 32m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 36m. a.m.

MONDAY ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME:—7 p.m.: Classical and light music by Sonibai Mulgaonker.

9 p.m.: Miss Yolande Fabron, Solo Pianoforte.

9-30 p.m.: Indian music "Kismet" by Markey.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A.F. (1) will play at Sir P.M. Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA:—Shastee Shree Narahari Vishu Godshe will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Monday) in the hall of late Seth Jivraj Goculdas Nensey's Bungalow, Matunga, G.I.P. Station, at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Swami Gunatitananda of Ramkrishna Ashram, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati), to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Vedanta."

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (3rd May), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. Jehanbax Vacha will chant the Gathas and Mr. S.N. Kanga will read a Paper on "The Meaning of the Gift of Immortality."

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION:—At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held on Sunday, it was unanimously resolved to close the Grain and Seeds Market as a mark of respect to Seth Umedchand Gulabchand of Messrs. Umedchand Kashiram, a prominent grain and seeds merchant and a member of the Managing Committee, who passed away on Sunday morning.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT—Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangheetha Sabha, Bhrmmashri Rajam Iyengar of Bangalore will give a musical performance next (Sunday) (8th inst.) at the Byramji Jijibhoy Hall, Matunga.

A CORRECTION:—Mr. B. S. Kasbekar has passed in the Second Class in the last Intermediate Commerce Examination and not "B.S. Kasickar" as published in error in our Tuesday's issue.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

QAPITOL.—Greta Garbo, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt and John Miljan in "Susan Lenox" M-G-M Super drama 8 reels, also a two part Laurel-Hardy Comedy "Our Wife" and the Latest News of the World. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—Wallace Beery, Lewis Stone, Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Secret Six" M-G-M Super drama 9 reels, also Charlie Chase Comedy "Looser than Loose" in two reels. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA.—"The Devil to Pay," Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON. — "The Spider" featuring Edmund Lowe; Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE—"An American Tragedy," daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Secrets of a Secretary" featuring Claudette Colbert. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS—"It's A Great Life," with Duncan Sisters. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers", Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END. — "Muflis-Ashak," daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai's Daughter-in-Law Dead

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Yashodabai Dayabhai Patel, daughter-in-law of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel at Walkeshwar, [illegible] on Sunday afternoon.

BANE OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATE

"Stunt Growth Of Common Citizenship"

BENGAL MUSLIMS URGE ITS ABOLITION

The Bengal Presidency Muslim League have issued the following statement expressing its views regarding the Electorates:—

The Bengal Presidency Muslim League is of opinion that communal electorate has failed to achieve the object for which it was introduced and it has proved detrimental to the interests of the community and the country. In the circumstances prevailing at the time of its introduction it was feared that mixed electorate would not secure to the community adequate and effective representation in the legislature. The system of communal representation which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot have a place in a democratic constitution was, therefore, introduced as a temporary experimental measure with a view to give the community a start in the operation of the new constitution.

EVILS OF COMMUNAL ELECTORATE.

The elections that took place under this system conclusively proved that the Muslims of Bengal, who agreed to under-representation of the community in the Provincial Legislature for the sake of communal electorate, in accordance with the terms of the Lucknow Pact, have not benefited by it. On the contrary, their interests both in respect of the number and efficiency of their representatives, have greatly suffered by this arrangement. The number of Muslim representatives in the Provincial Council is far below the numerical strength of the community in the population of the Presidency and, in many cases, those representations have not been of the type that was expected to be secured by this system. Besides, it has engendered in the community a false sense of security, which has taken away the chief incentive to political organisation and stood in the way of their being self-confident and self-reliant. In these circumstances the League has come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to stand any longer on an artificial prop that would perpetuate the political weakness of the community and retard the growth of manhood in the largest and most important Muslim Province in India. It would naturally hamper the necessary exertion for political progress and stunt the growth of a sense of common citizenship. Unless this policy of isolation is abandoned and party division in the Council is based on viewing the interests of the country from different angles, a democratic constitution is apt to prove a mere farce. Separate electorate has done its work and the League thinks that time has come to replace it by a system of joint electorate. Change of circumstances has awakened in the community a sense of political consciousness and adult suffrage or lowering of franchise will raise the proportion of Muslim voters. The success of Muslims in the Local and Union Board elections in different districts of Bengal goes to show that they are now able to hold their own in a mixed electorate.

BENGAL'S CASE.

The case of the Muslims of Bengal is altogether different from that of their co-religionists in other Provinces. In Bengal an overwhelming majority of the community as well as of the whole population—about 86 per cent.—come from the cultivating class. The interests of these tillers of the soil really constitute the interests of the community and the country. Unless proper arrangements are made for their adequate representation in the Legislature, the interests, which differents from the interests of other sections of the population, cannot be furthered and safeguarded. In fact the economic condition of the masses cannot be improved until the Hindu and Muslim masses, who are at present divided by communal electorate, make common cause in a common electorate. Separate electorate has brought neither strength nor prosperity to the masses of Bengal who are being exploited by designing persons for their own selfish ends.

There is an inherent inequity in placing in a constitution a majority community in the position of statutory minority on the plea of the questionable benefit of separate electorate, which deprives a particular community or party of its right of appeal to the electorate. The Muslims of Bengal on no account agree to be placed in such a disadvantageous position, which is supported neither by constitutional history nor by political wisdom. The League repudiates the assertion that might have been made by interested persons or parties that the majority of the Muslims of Bengal are in favour of separate electorate or that they are willing to accept minority position for the sake of such electorate.

BAWLA ORPHANAGE GIRLS WED

PRIMINENT CITIZENS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION.

The wedding ceremony of three girls of the Haji Dawood Bawla Mohamedan Orphanage which took place at the Orphanage building on Chinchpokly on Sunday evening was attended by a large number of distinguished Muslims.

Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, presided on the occasion and those present included, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (Bart.) Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Dr. Sayed Abdulqadir Edrus, Mr. Gulam Ali Merchant, Judge Small Causes Court, Mr. A. R. Khatraz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mrs Shaffi Tayabji, Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha, Mr. Mohamed Ali Allabux, Mulla Mohamed Ali Harparvala and others.

Qazi Mohamed Hasan Murghy solemnized the marriages.

DOWRY TO BRIDES.

The dowry given to the brides by the Orphanage authorities included a golden necklace and a ring for each girl, besides furniture and garments. A number of donations amounting to about Rs. 1,400 were then announced on behalf of the guests some of which were presents to the brides while others were donations to the Orphanage fund.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar made a short speech in Urdu on behalf of Sir Patrick and thanked the guests for their presence and their donations which he said were a token of their sincerity and love for the institution. He also thanked the guests and donors on behalf of the Trustees of the Orphanage.

PATRONS OF THE INSTITUTION

Dr. Dimtimkar then gave a list of the prominent patrons who helped the institution throughout the year. Among them special mention was made of Mr. H. T. Noorani who gave Rs. 500 annually and H. E. the Governor of Bombay who gave Rs. 100 Mr. Meher Bakhsh a Municipal Corporator spent a large amount on repairing the Orphanage building while Mr. M. Khleder and of cost milk required for the Orphans, through out the year.

POLICE COMMISSIONER THANKED.

Mr. Dimtimkar thanked Sir Patrick for the keen interest he took in the management of the Orphanage and especially for the best selection that he made in appointing Inspector Hasan Ali as the Secretary of the Orphanage.

Maulvi Abdul Raoof Khan thanked the Trustees for the efficient management of the institution.

The guests were then entertained to a dinner all the expenses for which were borne by

FOUNDATION OF EDUCATION IN LIBRARIES

Mr. Woolner On Elemental Needs Of Modern Civilisation

LAHORE, April 29.

"That libraries are necessary in schools and colleges has to be recognised, that town libraries are good things to have, if they do not perceptibly affect anybody's pocket, is more or less admitted. We are, however, still very far from adequate notions as to what schools and colleges require if their students are to compete on even terms with countries where the value of libraries is really understood," remarked Mr. A. C. Woolner, vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University presiding at the 2nd session of the Punjab Library Conference this evening in the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Continuing Mr. Woolner said that the building and filling of libraries was not merely a religious duty, not merely a meritorious act, it was also and primarily the furnishing of one of the elemental needs of modern civilisation. That need was the opportunity for creating and fostering the habit of intelligent reading, which was one half of the real education. The foundation of sound education did not lie only in well equipped laboratories and the habit of investigating material facts but also and primarily in good libraries and the reading habit.—A.P.

SUCCESSFUL VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Members Of National Athletic League's Performance

An interesting evening's programme was provided by the National Athletic League on Saturday in the Blavatsky Lodge. The hall was full with an appreciative gathering who seemed to follow the varied items of athletic feats and musical and dancing numbers with interest and delight.

The curtain opened with a double attraction—a feat of strength and musical welcome by a pupil, Baby Emma, a tiny tot of League's pupils rendered beautifully the welcome song seated on an improvised 'divan' along with three of her companions—full grown men, carried on the chest of Nandu Khote, one of the founders of the League.

FEATS OF STRENGTH.

A number of items of physical endurance and athletic skill were gone by the members of the League showing the wonderful progress made by the League in such a short space of four months. mention must be made of the feats of Herculean strength by Nayampalli who lifted with his teeth Nandu Khote (160 lbs. in weight). Baburao Shirodkar who demonstrated various grips in weight-lifting, Prof. K. G. Rao and Nandu Khote who carried the weight of nearly 15 men as if it were nothing better to him than a flyweight.

Amongst the spectacular items club-swinging by Miss Katkar and Miss Sabnis and the excellent eurythmic performance by Baby Emma who received repeated encores for her skill, deserve special mention.

BRAIN AS WELL AS BRAWN.

Statue poses by Nayampally, Abanam and Mantri were excellently executed and demonstrated that the League stood not only for the development of the brawn but also paid attention to the development of the brain.

Prof. V. G. Rao, the president of the League thanked the audience for the interest and help given by them to the League and hoped that they would continue to evince the same interest in future. Prof. Rao specially referred to the athletic feats of Prof. K. G. Rao and Nayampally and Baby Emma.

Mr. Raymino Asher thanked Prof. Rao for presiding on the occasion and said that in him they had fine example of a sound mind in a sound body.

After the interval Mr. Raymino Asher rendered two pieces on the violin. In introducing himself Mr. Asher said that he would try to render one of his Kubelik's pieces but promised not to come anywhere near him, one of the reasons being his violin was cheap. (Laughter).

Mr. Gulab Laud then gave a couple of Indian songs. He was followed by Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole who in her melodious voice delighted the gathering to a few songs ending her performance with a popular song from "Sant Sakubai."

The gathering broke at 9-30 p.m. after a most enjoyable evening.

TAMIL DRAMA AT PAREL

Fine Performance By South Indians At Damodar Thakersey Hall

The Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel, was crowded on Sunday evening with an enthusiastic audience of South Indians, when the members of the Saraswathi Sangheetha Sabha (Amateur Dramatic Association of South Indians) staged "The Bandit Chief", a Tamil drama, written by Rao Saheb P. Sambandam.

The play is a powerful drama of ancient days in Southern India and deals with the intrigues and plots of Sowryakumaran, the second son of the King of Pushpapuri, to usurp the succession to his father's throne by bringing about the murder of his elder brother, the rightful heir. The story is thrilling and dramatically developed and the dialogue is on a high level. The presentation of the drama by the company was wholly admirable and several of the actors displayed dramatic talent of an unsual order.

Mr. Balan as the Heir-apparent, who in the later part of the story becomes the Bandit Chief, is to be commended for his fine acting throughout. His powers of pathos in the earlier scenes contrasted strongly with his rousing performance as a bandit, showing to great advantage his all-round talent as an actor.

Mr. Krishnaswamy as Susangadha also displayed considerable dramatic talent. His beautiful costumes were much admired. Mr. Natarajan, the well-known comedian, was at his best and his songs were much appreciated. A very remarkable performance was that of the child-actress who played the part of the son of the heir-apparent and whose singing charmed the audience. There was indeed no weak spot in the performance and all the actors deserve praise for the intelligent interpretation of the characters allotted to them. It is to be hoped that the Saraswathy Sangeetha Sabha will not delay long in putting on another show for the entertainment of Tamilians in Bombay.

Scandal Of Whipping Political Prisoners

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The graphic account which has recently appeared in the Press about the flogging of political prisoners in the jail at Karachi makes very distressing reading. According to the report, the only offence which these unhappy prisoners committed was that they clamorously shouted national slogans in defiance of the Jail Superintendent's mandate. If the report is authentic, then the conduct of the authorities in resorting to whipping the defaulters is strongly reprehensible.

So far as I can judge, there was absolutely nothing so exasperating in these harmless slogans as to merit this drastic punishment though, I presume, they might have jarred a trifle upon the weak nerves of the jailors. Nobody denies that whipping is allowed in the Jail Manual, but there is a definite ruling where it is to be used. As we are all aware, whipping is admissible only in such cases where prisoners prove refractory and are guilty of violent acts. As a matter of fact, no other country in the world countenances flogging of innocuous prisoners like the Satyagrahis who are under a vow of non-violence. But those are all free and self-governing countries. Unfortunately, India is not yet a free country, and, therefore, what is sauce for the goose cannot be sauce for the gander.

Even in Britain, beating is never resorted to unless the convict shows stubbornness and a tendency to violence. But in this country a different standard of jail duty obtains and the persons who are convicted of political offences not involving moral turpitude or acts of violence are submitted to same treatment as the ordinary convict. They are huddled together in insanitary cells—with vermin or other pestilential insects. There are reports that sometimes no adequate clothing or wholesome food is supplied to them. They are not allowed to have interviews with their kith-and-kin and perchance they fall under the displeasure of the supercilious jail officials and are debarred from exchanging letters with their relatives.

On the top of all this, they have to submit themselves to any humiliation that the warders may think fit to impose upon them.

It must be borne in mind that a majority of the Civil Disobedience prisoners are men and women of culture, social status and accustomed to lead a life of decency and refinement and, as such, they cannot be expected to tolerate the kind of punishment that is accorded to ordinary felons. Since they courted imprisonment of their own sweet will, they might put up with any humiliation except flogging which is demeaning to their self-respect and dignity. As a corollary of this barbarous treatment, there have been innumerable hunger strikes in the jails all over the country and it is gratifying that these have had some salutary effect in compelling the jail authorities to provide better amenities for the miserable prisoners.

Sir Samuel Hoare had repeatedly assured the members of the House of Commons that the Emergency Ordinances in this country were being operated with "moderation" and "tolerance." If the jail authorities could not tolerate such a harmless thing as the shouting of national slogans, it passes one's understanding what else they would tolerate. Sir Samuel Hoare should come to India and see things for himself before he forms an opinion about the Indian situation from a distance of 6,000 miles.—Yours etc.,

"A" WARD "DICTATOR" ARRESTED FOR FLAG SALUTATION

Flag Snatched Away By Police

The "Dictator" of the "A" Ward and a Sikh volunteer were arrested following a flag salutation ceremony held at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday morning. The "Dictator" led a procession and marchde to the place where the ceremony was to be held.

He was met by a police party and was put under arrest. A Sikh volunteer who carried a Congress banner refused to part with it. Ultimately it was snatched away from him by force.

The arrested men were marched off to the lock-up.

"BULLETIN" EX-EDITOR ARRESTED

On the suspicion that be was assisting the operations of the local Congress Committee, a young man formerly a student of the Wilson College and an ex-Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was arrested by sub-Inspector Kamath of the Bombay C. I. D. at Bazargate Street, Fort, on Sunday morning. He was seen at Bazargate Street where a Congress programme was announced and the police suspected that he was acting on behalf of the Congress.

He will be charged under Section 17 the Criminal Law Amendment Act for helping the illegal

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1932.

READY TO NEGOTIATE?

Like those which have preceded it unreality was the feature of Friday's debate in the Commons on India. Little else could be expected, since the Secretary of State has nothing to do but to paint an optimistic picture of the present situation and the huge Tory majority are hopelessly ignorant of the situation in India and in no mood to see it in anything but the roseate colours in which Sir Samuel Hoare depicts it. The insignificant minority who sit on the Opposition Benches can make no impression. Their business is to oppose and the Ministerialists naturally take their criticisms of and attacks on the Government as part of the game, remembering all the time that Mr. Lansbury, who is so eloquent, and no doubt sincerely eloquent, about the sufferings of the Indian people and their right to decide for themselves the form of government they are to have, was himself a member of a Cabinet that carried on a regime of repression for twelve months and definitely opposed the right of the Indian people to self-determination. Add to this the fact that the muzzle on the press in this country prevents the full and free publication of news about the repressive operations of the Government and restricts criticism of their measures to an extent hitherto unknown even in this country and the unreality of the whole business of a debate on India in the House of Commons becomes obvious.

STEREOTYPED APOLOGIA.

The Secretary of State for India made the usual kind of stereotyped speech, asserting that all is pretty well in India and that Government are pressing on with the dual policy of "order and progress." The supporters of the Government, of course, did not care to discuss what sort of order and progress is achieved by thrusting over 50,000 men and women into jail and putting a gag on the Press. It is precisely their idea of how order and progress is to be achieved and they will nurse the delusion that the Government's policy is succeeding until the Government, themselves, in their own way come to them with the confession that the policy has failed and a change of methods is insistently indicated.

SENTENTIOUS MAXIMS.

Order, said Sir Samuel sententiously, cannot be maintained without progress, and progress cannot be obtained without order. And the Government themselves are to be the final judges as to what sort of order and progress should be imposed on India, Mr. George Lansbury, not to be outdone in quoting political maxims, held forth on India's right to Self-determination and spoke of good government being a poor substitute for Self-government. But he was naturally unable to reply to Sir Samuel's obvious comment that the Government of which Mr. Lansbury was a member had imprisoned twice as many Indians as are in jail now.

NOT QUITE COMFORTABLE.

But, despite his boasted achievements and the chorus of praise from his huge majority, Sir Samuel did not seem to be quite easy about public criticism of his measures. He realises that what he describes as "unscrupulous propaganda" is being carried on in Britain and in other countries against British policy in India. His plea that people ought not to be too credulous and that they would do well "to reserve some sympathy for the wives and children of the British officials murdered by ruthless terrorists," is puerile and irrelevant. There is no lack of sympathy, as far as we have observed, for the victims of terrorist outrages and their relatives. But that has nothing to do with the merits of criticism of the repressive measures in India, which are not in the nature of reprisals for acts of terrorism or dictated out of sympathy for the relatives of the terrorists' victims. The fact that Sir Samuel Hoare is up against, and the sooner he realises it the better, is that there is a strong world opinion against the present policy of the British Government in India, and that doubts as to the wisdom of that policy are growing in Britain itself.

INVITATION TO MAHATMAJI.

But those who read between the lines of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech will have no difficulty in appreciating that the Government themselves are anxious to find a way to end the impossible situation which their own blunder has created. The invitation to Mahatma Gandhi to restore the relations which existed at the Round Table Conference is significant. More so than the assertion that there can be no bargain with the Congress. Equally significant are the comments in the columns of the Die-hard papers which evidently suspect the existence of what they regard as weakening tendencies on the part of the Cabinet. The "Morning Post," the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail" all seem to be apprehensive that some "bargain" with Mahatma Gandhi is in contemplation. Whether Mahatma Gandhi will be prepared to bargain is another matter. But we have, no doubt, ourselves, despite the brave assertions of the Secretary of State, that the Government are ready for it.

Will The People Benefit?

At the Round Table Conference when the Premier was in a mood for the divorce of provinces he agreed to separate Burma and also Sind. Elections will shortly take place in Burma to ascertain public opinion, and it may be that the "strong man" of Burma will get the desired majority in his favour. Burma will be hard hit by separation, but the European commercial magnates are keenly anxious for it. They have to be placated and their financial interests have to be safeguarded at any cost. At any rate, the country has to be turned into a preserve for British capitalists, where the Indian merchant will be treated more as an interloper in the new order of things, than as a desired and desirable citizen.

THE CASE OF SIND.

Sind is quite another proposition. The Government of India appointed a committee of experts to probe the financial aspects of the separation of Sind, and it came to the conclusion that the total deficit in the first year of separation would amount to Rs. 110 lakhs gradually rising to Rs. 140 lakhs in 30 years. Let us remember that these are mere approximate figures, which in practice are invariably exceeded. The Bombay Presidency has put large sums in the irrigation works of Sind and the Sukkur Barrage has cost the people over Rs. 20 crores. This irrigation work is not likely to be a paying proposition for many years to come, and at the present rates for commodities the maximum surplus at the end of 25 years is likely to be only 24 lakhs after covering the interest charges. But at old prices the same committee expects it to amount to Rs. 137 lakhs after the interest charges have been met.

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

This will be the financial position of the Province of Sind, if it is separated from the Bombay Presidency. A new committee has now been appointed by the Government on which both Muslims and Hindus are sitting, and its principal task is to find out ways and means to meet the expected deficit. It was stated in the course of the discussions that the province is already highly taxed, and that its people are unwilling to pay any more for the doubtful advantage of having a Governor. It is also a fact that the Bombay Presidency is in great financial straits, as also the Government of India. Neither will be in a position to help Sind, when a placeman is put there as a Governor with adequate salary to keep up his dignity. As the Chairman pointed out, the duty of the committee is to "endeavour to solve the difficulty of the deficit" in the light of more recent knowledge. Most of the speakers at the Conference thoroughly agreed that additional taxation was impossible; they also agreed that it was impossible to make both ends meet with their present income. Some of the more virulent advocates of separation charged the expert committee with juggling with figures, though they could not say where it had been done since Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, himself, had agreed to the correctness of the figures arrived at by the experts.

ZEMINDARS TO GAIN.

The Sind zemindars who, for all practical purposes, are the feudal lords of Sind with vast followings and large tracts of territory in their possession are the greatest supporters of separation. They have already bargained with the Government of Bombay for additional land on easy terms, of course at the cost of the general tax-payer. It is these men chiefly who want separation, and if there should be increased taxation it will probably have to be borne by them, and then passed on to the poor cultivators. But, so far the Sind Zemindars have shown no particular readiness to bear their burden of fresh taxation. Bombay would not be sorry to part with Sind, as the Sind bloc in the Council has been a stumbling block in the path of advanced thinkers in the Presidency. They have been the most reactionary force in the Bombay Legislative Council. There is no doubt, therefore, that the more politically-minded people of the Presidency would be glad to get rid of this reactionary influence and pursue their own way. We have no doubt further that the Sind Hindus, who are an extremely intelligent people and are enterprising and very capable bankers, would be able to take care of themselves, since in any separation their interests will be fully safeguarded as a minority.

IS IT WORTHWHILE?

But the question is whether the game is worth the candle, whether all this pother about separation is worth all the trouble and difficulties involved. Bombay may gain by separation for the reasons we have stated, but we have yet to be convinced that Sind will benefit by separation. Are the Sindhis prepared to bear additional taxation for the luxury of a separate existence which will benefit only the rich landlords and perhaps the bankers but not the ordinary tillers of the soil? Sind is a backward province, and if left to herself is likely to lapse into reactionarism. The probabilities are that separation will not be to the advantage of the people as a whole.

DE VALERA, THE DIPLOMAT

Interviewed by Reuter on Saturday, after the introduction in the Dail of the Bill to abolish the Oath, Mr. De Valera declared that his Government in their determination to remove the Oath "were merely putting an end to a humiliating sham which had hitherto been an obstacle to peace and ordered progress in the Free State." He showed consummate diplomacy in his further observation that behind the Bill "there was no motive of hostility towards Britain." On the contrary the removal of the Oath would, in Mr. De Valera's view, help to suppress the "irritation" in the Free State against its existence and this removal would do away with "the greatest obstacle to friendship" with Britain.

Mr. Garvin and the other jingo journalists of Fleet Street cannot be expected immediately to stomach the unpalatable fact that the huge majority of the population in the Irish Free State are behind Mr. De Valera in his demand. But they will have to gulp it down. The "National" Government of Britain will also have to reconsider its attitude towards the question of the Irish Oath and Land Annuities. It will be difficult for them to get over the Dublin demand that the removal of the Oath "concerned the rights and interests of the Free State alone." As regards the Annuities Mr. De Valera announces that the whole question would be re-examined later on, a clever move which isolates the sentimental issue regarding the Oath from the strictly financial one of the payments due to Britain.

GERMANY'S DARK HOUR

Significance Of The Danubian Diplomacy

(By "WAYFARER.")

Whatever else the Nazi ascendancy in Prussia revealed recently in the results of the election to the Diet, may indicate, the prospects of overthrow of the Otto Braun "regime" before or after the end of next month appear to be as remote as ever.

NAZIS' FUTURE.

The increase of Hitler's Prussian influence is quite explicable and is to be referred to the general condition of German impatience with the governmental "regime" with all its implications. The Nazis owe their rise to the internal situation, what with Bruening's cautious policy verging on a kind of "status quo" and all the factors of economic crises with their inevitable repercussions and the hope of being swiftly rid of the troubles from which the nation has long been suffering.

But the recent presidential election would seem to have settled the question of Hitlerian dictatorship once for all.

GERMAN NATIONALISM.

That the German nation lacks in a certain character of a single, clear-cut unit despite all that Bismarck did is obvious enough: and a due allowance must be made for divergence in types and various interests brought into conflict by new conditions. Yet culture and a common nationality bind the different groups of men and interests and the present-day emergence of the Republic in itself is a symbol of this process of unification.

The national consciousness and total strength are gauged when a common danger presents itself. The necessity for a united front is, therefore, quite instinctive; and once again, it has been created by the activities of French diplomacy in the form of proposals of economic reconstruction of the Danubian States.

FRENCH POLICY.

The idea underlying the scheme is a simple one, namely, pursuance of the line of French supremacy in collaboration with England and the United States of America. It is essential for France on the one hand, to bring about economic stabilisation of Central Europe and to use the success of this plan on the other hand, for political ends.

France makes no secret of her fears of the menace of Soviet Russia as well as that of a rejuvenated Germany and her foreign policy is prompted by these fears. She invites international co-operation in so far as it supports this policy and it is yet to be seen whether the co-operating Powers are ultimately involved in the intricacies of the situation. As things stand, however, neither England nor the United States of America is prepared to see Germany weakened in this process of "putting Europe on its legs," even leaving aside Russia for the moment.

DANGER AHEAD.

In the face of this situation, the Bruening Government in Germany will have to bear the brunt of international pressure in addition to the task of resisting internal strife. It has so far pursued a policy of moderation and caution, going to the length even of endangering the Weimar Constitution by resorting to emergency decrees. It is accused of being dictatorial in everything except in name and the party-strife that has been going on all the time has certainly damaged its prestige. It will now hasten to regain the lost ground and meet the challenge of the international situation that is charged with various possibilities.

The Bruening Government will have one more trial of strength and the friends of Germany wish and hope that all good and effective forces will be ranged on its side in this dark hour.

Notes of the Day

Victims of Militarism.

The foolish bomb outrage at Shanghai has been universally condemned, but the Chinese are not responsible for it. A Korean committed the crime, and let us hope the lesson will not be lost on Japan, which is holding down Korea and systematically exploiting her. In recent years we have been hearing very little of Koreans or their woes, but there is very little doubt that the whole country is seething with discontent and a spirit of rebellion. We can quite understand the expressions of horror conveyed to the victims on behalf of Great Britain and the League, neither of whom unfortunately were equally stirred by the Japanese outrage against the unarmed population of Shanghai when they bombarded a portion of the city for days together. Thousands of men and women were killed and maimed, and valuable property destroyed, what time the League of Nations and Great Britain were drafting long and innocuous notes to Japan. We deeply sympathise with the victims, but let us not lose sight of other victims also of Japanese militarism.

Jute Lords' Dishonesty.

A dishonest jute crisis has been created by the jute mill owners of Calcutta, and it is stated the Governor of Bengal is going to consult the Viceroy about it. We are told that it is not only a financial crisis, but there are likely to be "agrarian riots" in Bengal. The whole crisis is a figment of the brain of profiteers, financiers and speculators, who have been hard hit by the present depression. If the jute mills do not give the usual enormous dividends once in a way, we are sure the peasants who grow jute are not going to create trouble. The fact is that while European owners want to keep the prices of hessians at a high figure, there are others who are not concerned with peak profits and want to keep their mills going at a small margin to themselves.

Sheer Humbug.

Some of the mills are already working short hours, and if there is further curtailment it will lead to distress and unrest among workers, who are already hit hard by the all round depression in living conditions. The Government did not interfere when jute was a drug on the market or millowners made bumper profits out of the starving growers, and now we are threatened with a financial calamity, because a few mills have passed their dividends! This is sheer humbug and exposes the pretensions of the selfish jute lords of Calcutta who have fattened, on the malaria-ridden grower of jute.

Ill-Advised And Reprehensible.

It is rather strange that at this time of day an effort should have been made in the Punjab to stifle Local Self-Government by withdrawing many of the powers which the municipalities now possess and increasing Government control. The Bill met with an inglorious and well-deserved end, for it was ill-advised, reactionary and most reprehensible. Either there is going to be a political advance in India or not, and since every minor deity in the official pantheon has been dinning into our ears, we believe they do intend to give something and even if it is not a great advance, it must be an advance. It is Local Self-Government which trains men for their higher and more important responsibilities, and yet here is a Minister who once masqueraded as a Nationalist and even as a Congressman, if we remember rightly, trying to curtail the rights of municipalities, because some of them, as alleged, have misbehaved.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Intention To Organise "Swadeshi Week"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the leading article "Wanted: A Swadeshi Week" published in today's issue of the "Chronicle" I beg to invite your attention to the work of the Bombay Swadeshi League. Your readers will be interested to know that the League contemplates organising a "Swadeshi Week" in Bombay some time in the middle of May. We shall be grateful for suggestions conveyed, direct or through your columns, regarding the holding of the Week, for it is the League's intention to make the Week as effective as possible in stimulating keen and active public interest in the cause of Swadeshi.—Yours, etc.,

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Swadeshi League.
April 30.

SPORTS MAGAZINE FOR MADRAS?

MADRAS, April 23.

A monthly magazine devoted solely to Sports, Games and Athletics to be called "The Field—Madras," will be published from next month under the editorship of Mr. C. V. Nagaraja Sastri, a well-known sportsman of Madras.

The promoter has secured the services of an influential Advisory Board with His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley, Governor of Madras as Patron.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

Why are the Tory papers in London suddenly perturbed at the possibility of the release of Mahatma Gandhi? Why does the "Morning Post" declare that it "cannot believe that it is proposed to release the malefactor and put him on the judgment seat," and why must the "Daily Telegraph" emphasise "that there can be no question of making a bargain" with Mr. Gandhi?

* * *

What was there in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech to cause all this fluttering in the Tory dovecotes of Fleet St.? Why does the "Daily Mail" express the hope that Churchill's speech will have a salutary effect in making the Government move cautiously?

* * *

Have they all heard something which Sir Samuel carefully concealed in his speech?

* * *

According to reports from Simla the Assembly is to be asked to legalise the Ordinances. But we don't think that there will be much left of them, after the Bill has passed through the Select Committee, and undergone the fire of amendments that will be brought forward in the open House.

* * *

"The Economist" (London) remarks that when the breach between the Government and the Congress came, Mr. Gandhi, possibly, already saw as far ahead as the present stage. But, it wonders whether Lord Willingdon and his official advisers were so long-sighted." Sure not, why even now after four months they can't see as far as the end of the Ordinances. Someone ought to provide them with an outfit of field-glasses.

* * *

"Congress activities," says the "Illustrated Weekly of India," "or what is left of them, have been reduced to a state of farcicality." And yet the Government insist on taking them seriously! Surely it's time to repeal the Ordinances. They were meant for drama not farce.

* * *

What appears most farcical to Bori Bunder is the holding of the Congress Session in Delhi. Eight hundred arrests, of course, may be a farce or it may be a tragedy. It depends on which way you look at it. To the jail authorities in Delhi it is both.

* * *

Tragedy or farce, it reduced Bori Bunder's weekly commentator to wilder ungrammatical incoherence than usual. What can you make of this?

"Within the city itself repeated raids and house searches were made with the object of frustrating Congress plans. In the result that it was impossible for the Congress to meet. Now, one would imagine that no useful purpose would be served in holding the session in such circumstances."

* * *

"It is at times like these that level-headed leaders should come to the fore and condemn what they consider to be unwise and injurious."—Another gem from the Bori Bunder Weekly.

* * *

It is doubtful whether there are any level-headed leaders left out of jail. It's not safe to come forward and condemn what you think is unwise and injurious in these days. Or even to think about it. You may get locked up even before you come forward.

* * *

Sir Zulfikar Khan gave a luncheon in honour of Lord Lothian and told the guests the story of the Negro preacher who, in introducing a new missionary to his congregation said, "Bredren, although this man has a white face, he has a black heart." Lord Lothian is wondering which way to take it.

* * *

From our Post-Bag:—

"I want to see every part of the city of Bombay, but I am unable to see such although I have made two short visits to that city on some business. So can I get a remedy through you to see it in whole?

"Can one get a copy of a Book entitled: 'How To See Bombay,' which containing a map of the city showing different roads and streets, marketing places, places of cloth shops that were newly opened by the Bombay Millowners, and such other things? If it is possible to get such a book I wish to have a copy of it and you please send me one by V.P.P.

Can anyone oblige?

Discharged By Magistrate, But Re-Arrested

CONTENTION OF "ILLEGAL AND IMPROPER DETENTION"

BENGAL HIGH COURT ISSUES RULE IN HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATION

CALCUTTA, April 30.

On the application of Manindra Kumar Ghosh on behalf of his youngest brother Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, now a detenu in the Presidency Jail, Mr. Justice S. C. Mallick and Mr. Justice Remfry issued a rule calling upon the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail to show cause why a Writ of Habeas Corpus should not be issued for production of the "body" of the detenu in question.

On the application of Jitendra Nath Ghosh on behalf of Kali Charan Ghosh, a detenu in the Presidency Jail, their lordships issued a similar rule.

The rule was issued on the ground that the arrest and detention of the two prisoners were illegal and improper.

In placing the petition of Mupindra Ghosh on behalf of his brother Sudhir, a detenu, Mr. J. C. Banerji drew the attention of the court to the heading of the petitioner which stated that this was "in the matter of an application for issue of a Writ of Mandamus or of a Writ of Habeas Corpus by exercise of the inherent powers of issuing such prerogative Writs as vested in this Hon. Court or in each and every individual Hon. Justice of this Hon. Court as a Justice of His Majesty, and as an Hon. Justice of the Court of King's Bench or of a High Court or Supreme Court established under a Royal Charter under the Indian Law or under the Common Laws of England and Great Britain."

CUSTODIAN OF DETENU.

Mr. Banerji then pointed out that the opposite parties mentioned in the petition were the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal representing His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in Council the Superintendent, Presidency Jail and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch. He said that the Chief Secretary was the real custodian of the detenu or that he was the Chief controlling factor in this matter. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, was the primary or the Chief controlling factor next to the Chief Secretary and that he would have the full and exclusive charge and control of the detenu till the Chief Secretary did not assume the charge. The Superintendent of the Jail, said Mr. Banerji, was the actual or physical custodian.

NO GROUND FOR ARREST.

Placing the petition Mr. Banerji said that Sudhir, the detenu was a B. Sc. student of the City College and was only 18 years old. Sudhir had never been tried or found guilty of any offence and he had all along been a good and useful citizen, and subject of His Majesty and as such he was entitled to the fullest protections and privileges as a British subject owing allegiance to His Britannic Majesty. All on a sudden and as a matter of surprise, the application stated, Sudhir was arrested without any ground from his residence at 43-2, Amherst Street on the 28th ultimo and nothing incriminating was found in his place. After this "illegal arrest" he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on March 29 and remanded to the police custody instead of to the magisterial or jail custody on the application of the police. Although protests were made, he was not released on bail but on April 9 the Police intimated to the court that there was no evidence against Sudhir and accordingly on the police prayer the magistrate discharged him but he (Sudhir was not allowed to go freely after the order of discharge but was said to have been permitted to be arrested by a special branch inspector in the very chamber of the magistrate, under the Bengal Ordinance by virtue of the verbal permission of the magistrate. (Mr. J. K. Biswas). It was submitted that the said arrest was illegal and the subsequent detention was also illegal and improper.

The petition went on that the detention was very exclusive and the petitioner could not have any access to the detenu and no vakalatnama could be obtained from him and no copy of the commitment order could be available as the gaoler denied such copies as was generally done in all such cases.

REMINDER BY JUDGE

Mr. Justice Mallick: It struck me the other day that you have two points, namely, that the order of arrest and detention was illegal and improper and secondly that the Ordinance or the Cr. Law Amendment Act was "ultra vires". On the last point the finding was against you. So you are left to deal with the first point.

His lordship proceeding said that on the facts the first arrest of the detenu had become intractuous because he had been discharged by the Magistrate.

Mr. Banerji: I submit there has been continuous illegal detention. Although there are two separate orders, it was only on paper because the prisoner was arrested then and there in the very Chamber of the Magistrate.

INEXPLICABLE LAW.

Continuing Mr. Banerji referred to the petition which stated that such arrest in the very Chamber of the Magistrate after discharge from the case for want of evidence indicated a deplorable contempt of the ideals of British laws and Justice and of the court inasmuch as there being no commission of offence during police custody, the same facts, which did not have any substance, could not be deemed to be reasonable grounds for a subsequent arrest and detention without trial in accordance with the law.

If really the prisoner was arrested after discharge, asked Mr. Banerji, what did that discharge mean? If a man was acquitted by their lordships and if on the same facts he was arrested again, then he submitted, it was a violation of the law and it was also contempt of the authority of the Court of Justice.

Mr. Justice Mallick: Where do you get that he was arrested on the same facts?

Mr. Banerji said that he was arrested first on suspicion and then discharged and then re-arrested. Therefore, he could not have committed a new offence while in the custody of the police.

Justice Mallick: It may be that he was arrested first on some facts and it may be that these facts were found to be insufficient and he was discharged. But in the meantime they came to know of some other facts and on the basis of these other facts they re-arrested him. I say all this as a possible hypothesis that it may happen in that way.

Mr. Banerji: If that is so, then let your lordships as His Majesty's Judge be taken into confidence by a subordinate government in the country and a much more subordinate authority, the police.

Justice Mallik: I do not understand your joint. Are you advancing this to show that we have got jurisdiction.

Mr. Banerji: This is only to show that unless certain materials are placed before the court, I on behalf of the prisoner since detained can get no relief elsewhere and I submit that the arrest and detention are illegal and improper.

SPECIAL PREROGATIVE.

Mr. Banerji then referred to ground No. 8 which he said was a new point. That was that the salutary provision of the British constitutional right of claiming the application of the prerogative writ of "habeas corpus" cannot be affected by any other agency excepting the Parliament and such suspension cannot be done except in the case of war or open rebellion or Civil War. His point was that the "Habeas Corpus" Act could not be suspended except by Parliament.

Mr. Justice Mallik: This is in connection with the question whether we have jurisdiction to entertain the application.

Mr. Banerji: Your lordships' jurisdiction was not challenged on the last occasion. Therefore, the "Habeas Corpus" Act has not been suspended and cannot be suspended except by Parliament. Under the Common Law the right of immunity from arrest was a right which was existing from old times, but it had only been affirmed by the "Habeas Corpus" Act and other acts. And I say all these to indicate that your lordships are not debarred from entering into facts leading to the arrest and detention of persons under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Justice Mallik: So there are three points; first whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this petition. The second point is that whether the arrest and detention are illegal and improper and, thirdly, if the arrest and detention were made under a particular Act or Ordinance, whether that Act or Ordinance was "ultra vires". But have you produced the order under which the prisoner has been arrested?

Mr. Banerji: I could not get the order. If your lordships issue a rule the other side may produce the order, if any.

Mr. Justice Mallik: Your grievance is that you do not know what order was made before your arrest and detention were made.

IGNORANT OF HIS OFFENCE.

Mr. Banerji: That is so. I do not now under what authority I am detained. The Criminal Law Act Laws & lays down that certain preliminaries are to be gone into before arresting a person. It lays down that a police officer must be authorised to arrest a man by the local government and that officer must have "reasonable ground" to suspect that I belong to certain association. Secondly, the local Government in affirming the order must have also "reasonable ground" to believe that that person was a member of such and such association. And finally it was for the court to say whether the action taken can be justified and this power is vested in the court in view of the Privy Council ruling and of another ruling reported in 21 C. W. N. That shows that this power is given to the Court of Justice appointed by the Royal Charter to enter into all these facts and to say whether the particular arrest and detention are legal and proper.

Mr. Banerji: May I ask the court to issue an open rule as the case involves the fundamental right of subjects.

Justice Mallick: The rule is issued on the ground stated on the person in whose custody the prisoner is now.

Mr. Banerji: Now he is in the Presidency Jail and your lordships can direct that he must not be removed.

Justice Mallik: That was the undertaking given the order day.

The rule was accordingly issued on the Superintendent of the Jail on the ground that the arrest and detention were illegal and improper.

Their lordships similarly granted a rule on the application of Jitendra N. Ghosh on behalf of his younger brother, Kali Charan Ghosh a detenu, in the Presidency Jail. It was alleged that he was a French citizen of French Chandernagore and arrested by a British police officer in a railway train near Serampore on February 10, and later detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Nirmal Chakrabarty watched the matter on behalf of the Crown.—"Advance".

RAPID PROGRESS OF URDU EDUCATION

New Building Opened In Mahim

PROF. RAO'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. RAHIMTULLAH

"This fine building is a living example of the rapid advance of Urdu education in Bombay and of the keen interest which the Corporation and the Schools Committee take in the educational needs of Muslims", remarked Prof. V. G. Rao in declaring open the Rahimtullah Currimbhoy Municipal School Building at Mahim Bombay, on Sunday evening.

LATE MR. RAHIMTULLA'S DONATION.

The building owes its existence to the munificent donation of Rs. 1 lakh made by the late Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy in his will. The endowment was made for the purpose of primary, secondary and industrial education.

The function was performed in the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering. Among those present were Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (Second Baronet), Mr. D. G. Dalvie, Mr. M. M. Kiledar, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji and Mrs. Rao.

Mr. Dimtimkar gave a short history of how the donation was given over to the Corporation. In 1924, the late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart., one of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy, offered the donation to the Corporation for conducting a school one giving, primary, secondary and industrial education. The plot for the building was donated by the Corporation to the Schools Committee free of charge so as to leave aside the donated sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of the building. The scheme was completed only in 1932. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the late Rahimtullah Currimbhoy who had served the cause of the city after 8 years' service as a city father. In 1918-19 he was elected the President of the Corporation and was probably the youngest President that the Corporation had.

ENVY OF OTHER SCHOOLS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvie said that the splendid building and the big compound and the rural surroundings of the Mahim Municipal School would be envy of all Municipal schools in Bombay.

Mr. M. M. Kiledar remarked that the Corporation had made primary education compulsory in F and G Wards and it was their duty to take advantage of it by educating evry child.

The report of the school showed that although there were only a little over a hundred students two years ago this year the number had more than trebled.

PROF. RAO'S SPEECH.

Prof. Rao remarked that the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy has done a great service in the cause of education by making the donation. After the Mahim Municipal School was shifted to the new building it had 5 standards and industrial education had been started. The Schools Comimttee he said had taken an initiative of introducing industrial bias in education. This was just the beginning and they hoped to make considerable advance in the matter of industrial education.

STUDENTS ENTERTAIN GUESTS

The students of the school entertained the guests with a programme of dialogues, drill and songs. Mrs. Rao gave away the prizes.

Subhas Bose Goes Down 20lbs.

COMPLAINS OF TROUBLE IN STOMACH

The following are extracts from a letter from Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose to a friend in Calcutta:—

"Since I wrote to you last it has become hotter all over the country and we too have been experiencing it. We have still the whole of summer to negotiate and it is not a cheerful prospect at all.

"Recently the Civil Surgeon of Chindawara came to Seoni to examine me. He examined me very carefully. I have not been informed yet about his prescription and I am eagerly awaiting it.

Since yesterday we have been allowed to have a walk in the jail garden in the evening for exercise and I am hoping it will do us good?

"My physical condition is on the whole unchanged. Sciatica, as also a burning sensation between meals on the right side, are there. I have uptil now lost 20 lbs. in weight—but before I can think of recouping this loss I have to try and bring my stomach back to normal condition if possible. I wish I could have a through examination of the inside by means of X'Ray. At present we are more or less groping in the dark.

"Mejdada is doing well on the whole—so far as present circumstances will permit—except for an increase in sugar."—Advance".

Weather Report

POONA, April 30.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards through North Punjab after causing local rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and a few falls in Baluchistan and Punjab Hills. Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal, west Central India, north Hyderabad and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dhubri three inches Silchar, Cherrapunji two; Shillong one and a half; Gauhati one; Jalpaiguri a half; Sibsagar, Tajpur a quarter; Sonamarg, Parachinar a half; Srinagar, Miranshah a quarter; Aurangabad, Miraj a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province, continue in Kashmir, Punjab Hills and Assam, and extend in Bengal. A few thundershowers may also occur in Bombay Deccan.—A.P.

MAY DAY REFLECTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CELEBRATION

(By ACADEMICUS)

It is not a little significant that a day should be fixed during the month of May for the celebrations of symbolic solidarity of the world-proletariat and its identity of interests and that the cry for social-justice should mingle with the scents, joy and sadness of Nature's summer.

PUZZLED NATIONALISM

The self-complacent, nationalistic public is puzzled by the May Day demonstrations and hardly seeks to disguise its hearty contempt for what it regards as "Moscow-inspired fashions." It looks askance at the red flag as an emblem of unscrupulous and wholesale revolt that holds out every promise of sudden change and departure from the existing order, moral and institutional, and expresses a frank disapproval of an imported, dangerous fad. It is a case of what the propagandists in Moscow would call "class prejudice" but which for most of us is one of pathetic ignorance and misunderstanding of the ideas and motives underlying this movement of world-solidarity of the proletariat class.

RED REACTIONS.

It is possible at least to assume a responsible attitude towards these things. Fanaticism is no new experience to us and there is no historical movement or ideal that has not brought into existence dogmatic fanaticism and its inevitable reaction. Red excites all the lurking passion in the blood. But we live in a world of compromise and amidst the philosophical "eternal recurrence" which Marx himself would appear to have used in building up his dream of working-class destiny. Yet His Britannic Majesty's Posts and Telegraphs paint their letter-boxes in the horrific 'rouge'. We have not noticed the Salvation Army officers being mobbed and murdered in the streets because they wear red uniforms. Women still continue to paint their faces with tints of red The war between yellow Amsterdam and the red Moscow need not disturb us.

THE TRAGEDY

But lest you imagined tolerance came to be recognized as a virtue in the world, foreign newspapers publish reports of May Day casualties, of street-fighting, of squares painted with the blood of the poor unemployed. The police dispersed the demonstrators with the use of force at such-and-such a place and so many were injured or died..... The summer idyll evaporates; the warm, green landscape takes on a funeral aspect: the bourgeois sensibilities receive the rudest shock with this spectacle.

TIME'S REVENGE

Social justice to-day becomes a historic ideal of the 19th century Liberalism. Industrialism has captured the field and the whole earth's face is changed. Here and there, an oasis shows itself in the heart of this ruthless Sahara Romantics and dreamers are known to call it Humanism or some other soothing term. Looking towards Europe, one is startled to find how urgently Time has dealt with the old theories and movements. The forces of life and conflict have brought on to the surface the fundamental antagonism existing in the substratum of apparent order and defined issues where before they seemed dubious in a whole pattern of inconsistencies. The Liberal ideal of democracy breaks down under the strain of a complex and highly mechanized regime of industrialism. Force, in one form or another, predominates. Idealism (in its old sense) is gasping out of this world; individualism is a discredited ideal; humanism is a lost cause.

ITS SYMBOLISM

But shall we be justified in summing up this state of affairs in terms of pure materialism? One doubts very much. A simple classification of humanity in the two categories of the exploiters and the exploited, the oppressors and the oppressed, is both difficult and painful to accept. The most representative tendencies in the realm of thought and science repudiate such a simple thesis. Perhaps the May Day is the visible symbol of the truth that even a proletarian movement cannot dispense with the forces that have a being on the plane of the spirit; and that any fulfilment of social justice does not imply going back to the purely animalistic, primal condition.

The history of working-class movement in its latest phases in Europe and America tells the story of betrayal and treachery which are inherent in human nature and which could be fought only with the weapons of the spirit. The May Day brings the realization of this situation to us where the mere theory breaks down in clash with opposing forces. I presume in the chill, bleak northern countries of Europe May Day touches a note of optimism. The summer can bring only a distant hope to the world's disinherited masses. They hope one day to inherit the earth....

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We have received copies of the prospectuses from the Venus Assurance Company, Ltd., Delhi, on their "Mass Insurance" and "Co-operative Benefit Insurance" Schemes, which have been prepared by the well-known Actuary. Mr. Marathay, on perusal of same one finds justifiable grounds for accepting the Company's assertion that their schemes distinctly possess and advantage over those of others transacting the same class of business.

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We can, therefore, commend this Company to the notice of the Public particularly the poor and middle classes, whom these schemes are purposely designed to cater for, with the expectation that they will not fail to accord its proper place among our Indian Concerns which very well deserve our patronage.

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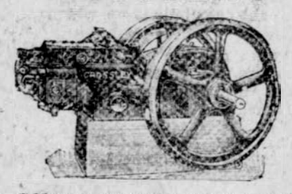

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BRITISH DISPUTE WITH IRELAND

ANALYSIS OF FIANNA FAIL CLAIMS

Mr. R. M. Fox the Irish Correspondent of the "New Leader" puts the Irish case in clear terms below:—

The question of Land Annuities—which apparently is to be the storm centre of Anglo-Irish relations in the near future—is a tangled one.

By means of various Land Arts, 1891-1909 (Wyndham Act and others), the British Government attempted to allay Irish discontent by creating peasant proprietorship. Some estates were divided, and the control of the lands and revenues relating thereto passed into the hands of the Land Commission, now a department of the Free State Government.

The Free State—with its population of two and three-quarter millions—has "congested districts," desolate regions of barren, stony soil, where the people huddle together on what are called farms, while the broad, fertile acres are held either by graziers for cattle raising or as large walled estates. This is the background of Irish "land hunger," which has been dealt with by the Land Acts. Of course, the best land has been retained by the big interests.

THE FREE STATE CASE.

Naturally the owners would not give up estates—however come by—without compensation, and money was invested in Irish Land Stock to enable the British Government to reimburse these owners, many of whom retired to England and elsewhere on the money they received.

The Irish small farmers were called upon to buy out their holdings by means of annual payments—the land annuities—varying with the size and quality of the land and terminable after a given number of years. These payments go to the Land Commission, and then are paid to Britain in order to satisfy the holders of Irish Land Stock.

The Free State case is not that the bond-holders should not be paid, or that the old landlords should be deprived of compensation, but simply that, in the financial settlement with Britain the onus of paying out these bondholders does not fall upon the Irish Government.

When partnership was dissolved, at the time of the Treaty, a division of assets and liabilities was made. On the Irish side it was urged that over-taxation and robbery in the past reduced or eliminated any claim which Britain might have for future payments from Ireland. It might be put like this: "Your freebooters stole our land. Any claim arising out of occupation by their descendants is your affair. We resume ownership and make out own arrangements with our own people."

THE LEGAL QUESTION.

Actually, however, in the present discussion with Britain, the moral, historical and other aspects do not come into the forefront. It resolves itself into the legal question as to whether, under the Treaty, any obligation to pay these sums—amounting roughly to £3,000,000—was laid on the Free State. The present Administration says: "No!" It is of interest to note that the Six-Country Government of Ulster actually does retain their portion of the Annuities, and that during the past week the effect of this appeared in the revenue accounts, converting what would have been a heavy State deficit into a moderate credit balance.

Senator Colonel Maurice Moore (brother of the famous writer), who has for some years been a vigorous champion of the Irish view, argues that in the "Government of Ireland Act," 1920, Britain accepted the obligation to pay the stockholders. In the Treaty of 1921 (Clause 5) it is laid down that Ireland shall assume part responsibility for the "Public Debt," but, apart from the question whether this term covers "land annuities," Clause 5 was subsequently wiped out.

A HEAVY FINANCIAL DRAIN.

This was the position in December, 1925, but in the following March Mr. Blythe, Minister for Finance, went to London and fixed up with Mr. Winston Churchill what was called the "Ultimate Financial Settlement," under which the Free State agreed to pay the Annuities to Britain. This document, signed in March, 1926, was not brought before the Free State Parliament until November, and then in a most perfunctory manner. It has never been ratified by the Free State Parliament, and consequently its validity is denied. The claim now is that the Cosgrave administration was always weakly complaisant in regard to British Imperial demands, and neglected to maintain Ireland's legitimate interests.

This three million annual payment is a very serious matter for the Free State, for it is stated to be a heavier drain, comparatively, than reparations on Germany. It is computed that about one-fifth of the total revenue is now sent to Britain. Not long ago a petition, signed by some hundreds of American priests, asked Mr. Hoover to include these payments in a general revision of world war debts.

THE MORAL BASIS.

I have stated the involved legal position. But there is a moral basis, too. To Ireland these annual payments appear as a symbol of the Conquest. Such a payment of tribute to the conqueror is out of harmony with a movement for national self-determination. To resume control of the land and still go on paying for it to an outside conqueror is regarded as absurd.

There is another annuities question in Ireland, and that is whether annuties should be paid at all—even to the Free State Government. In the present depressed state of agriculture the Land Commission bailiffs have been active. In islands of the West scouting parties have been on the alert to prevent cows being driven off the wretched farms and seized for debt payment. Whole pages of local papers have been filled with names and addresses of annuities defaulters.

But this is a matter for Ireland to settle.

The matter between the Free State and the British Government is the legal right to demand annual tribute from the Irish people for the bondholders in order to pay the descendants of marauders who stole Irish lands. On their legal and moral right to refuse such payment the Free State Government now takes its stand.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Why It Will Not Suit India

Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta writes:—

The representatives of a country which has gone whole hog for protection, would try their utmost, it appears, to deny protection to Indian industries. The "Times of India" in its article of Monday last on "The Merchants' Meeting" writes:—

"The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is afraid of "commitments" despite Sir George Rainy's explanation of what the Indian Delegation is going to Ottawa for and his statement that all its proposals will be subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Karanjia notes that the legislature will have the final word, but dismisses this fact by arguing that the legislature cannot be trusted with regard to decisions of such vital and intimate importance to the future of India. Surely, the recent history of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly is not such as to mark it "as a servile body with no opinion of its own."

Why this damning of the legislatures, with faint praise when it is well known that the present Legislatures are truncated bodies. The Legislative Assembly is neither strong nor representative enough to declare null and void the official "decrees"—that are brought before it as more or less "settled facts."

VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

"Imperial Preference" is a vicious principle, which should best be avoided by a backward country like India, which is also a dependency.

Mr. Karanjia is accused of having "decided to judge the issues even before they are presented."

But what is the purpose of the Ottawa Conference? According to the highest spokesmen of the Empire, the Conference is meant to boost the idea of "Imperial Preference," in actual practice. When once the officials decide—the present weak Legislature would be compelled to say ditto to the official "firmans." The "Times of India" writes:—

"It is surely an over-statement to say that India has much more to lose than to gain merely from taking part in the Conference, considering that participation does not entail accepting any recommendation made there. It is rather in the nature of a quibble to complain that a delegation from India, because it is appointed by the executive, is no more representative of the country than the man in the moon. After all, many countries send to conferences dealing with economic and financial matters delegations which are composed solely of experts and men who are not even members of a Parliament."

Though not "members of Parliament"—they are selected by the National Government, which is responsible to the people.

Surely, Mr. Karanjia deserves our best thanks for stating the views of the Indian mercantile community, regarding the curse of "Imperial Preference," with courage.

SWADESHI SHANGHAS

Encouraging Response To Malaviyaji's Appeal

The General Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Sangha, Benares, writes:—

The response to the appeal of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, concerning the establishment of Swadeshi Shanghas throughout the country, has been very encouraging. Everyday a number of letters are received at the office of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, communicating the news of the establishment of Swadeshi Sanghas. Some of them have already affiliated themselves to the Central Sangha, to others forms of affiliation are being sent.

Provincial Swadeshi Sangha has been organised in Bengal at the initiative and under the presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray, a Vice-President of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha. Efforts are being made to organise provincial Sanghas in other provinces also. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji's circular letter is being sent to the Chairman of all Municipal and District Boards in the country. Workers have been appointed to organise Swadeshi Sanghas in different parts of the country. Such Swadeshi Leagues as have not yet affiliated themselves to the Central Sangha are requested to do so at their earliest convenience. Enthusiastic persons willing to work in their respective provinces for the organisation of Swadeshi Sanghas are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

During the period of the detention of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji the duties of the President will bb discharged by Sir P. C. Ray, one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha. The office continues to be at Benares.

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When A Meeting Becomes Unlawful

"MERE DECLARATION BY POLICE OFFICER CANNOT MAKE IT SO"

Lower Court's Procedure Deprecated

NAGPUR SESSIONS JUDGE ACQUITS ACCUSED ON APPEAL

(From a Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 30.

"The lower Court's procedure in surrounding witnesses under Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after the case was closed for judgment after hearing arguments on both sides is not to be commended. In fact it has been held in more than one case that such a procedure is unjustified. Therefore may be no objection to taking evidence under Section 540 Cr. P. C. of a very formal nature, but invoke its aid to a great extent, after the case is closed for judgment, is a thing to be deprecated". This remark was made by Mr. A. N. Shah, I. C. S. Sessions Judge, Nagpur, in acquitting Mr. Baliram Nimgaonkar who was convicted by Mr. G. L. Mukherji, Magistrate 1st Class, to six months hard labour, under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, for assisting the operations of the C. P. Marathi "War Council", and under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code for being a member of an unlawful assembly.

PROSECUTION STORY

The prosecution story was that there was a meeting in Itwari on the 5th February last under the auspices of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" Dr. Barlinge convened and addressed the meeting as the 10th "Dictator" of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" Sub Inspector Mahadinsingh came on the scene and declared the meeting illegal and asked the audience to disperse. As the people were dispersing, the prosecution alleged, the accused Baliram got up and asked the audience not to disperse but to hear Dr. Barlinge. The accused denied these allegations and pleading not guilty, said that he was arrested on suspicion of helping the Congress activities.

"UNSAFE TO CONVICT"

The Sessions Judge held that the mere statement of a person that he was the President of an unlawful association and that he had convened a particular meeting—a statement which was not on oath but was reproduced by another person could not suffice to convict a third person for attending the meeting. It was unsafe to convict a person for what another person may have said in this connection.

"WHEN MEETING IS UNLAWFUL."

He farther opined that the mere fact that a Sub-Inspector of Police declared the meeting unlawful and asked it to disperse does not mean that the assembly who had gathered was an unlawful assembly. If he were an officer in charge of a police station, he might proceed under Section 127 (1) Cr. P. C. and ask the assembly to disperse. A mere declaration by a police officer that such and such a meeting was unlawful did not make it so. He had already held that the meeting was not an operation of an unlawful association and assuming that it were so, it was doubtful, he concluded whether persons who attended the meeting, assisted the operations of such an association.

ACQUITTED.

He, therefore, set aside the convictions under both the counts, and acquitted the appellant Baliram.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS DEMAND MORE SCHOLARSHIPS

Dufferin And Gilchrist Educational Trust Funds Inadequate

SIMLA, April 29.

"Political unrest throughout the length and breadth of India, together with unprecedented trade depression and financial stringency, have combined to make the year 1931 one of very great anxiety and difficulty. Nevertheless, our hospitals have managed to keep open and do increasingly good work."

These observations are contained in the report for 1931 of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India (Countess of Dufferin's Fund including the Women's Medical Service).

DUFFERIN FUND.

The Dufferin Fund proper spent its annual income as usual, on scholarships to medical students and grants to various provincial Dufferin Funds, for the maintenance of women's hospitals. 27 scholarships have been given to students at the medical colleges, 18 at the Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi; 3 at Bombay; 3 at Madras; and 3 at Calcutta. Of these, 18 are from Council funds, and the remainder from Trust funds administered by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The Gilchrist Educational Trust has again made its annual grant of £150 to meet the stipends of six students at the Lady Hardinge Medical College. We are deeply indebted to this Trust for continuing its valuable help.

REVIEW OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The whole matter of scholarships was reviewed during the year, enquiries being made from the various medical colleges, as to whether the amount (Rs. 30 per mensem), was sufficient or too much, and whether there was now as great a demand as formerly for scholarships from students in need of pecuniary assistance. From the replies received it was evident that women medical students are quite as much in need of financial assistance as before, and the majority of replies suggested an increase rather than a diminution of the amount given. As the money at the disposal of the Council for this object is limited, it was decided to make no change in the number of scholarships given for M.B., B.S. degrees, but to discontinue the two scholarships of Rs 10 per mensem to women medical students of the sub-assistant surgeon class at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, and to add the amount so saved to two existing scholarships, thus providing one of Rs. 40 per mensem for each of the Universities at Bombay and Calcutta.

VICEROY'S SILVER MEDALS.

Four Viceroy's Silver medals were awarded during the year to the following students:—

Miss A. M. Kenny, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Miss Tehmi Shiavux Daver, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Miss Violet Singha, Women's Medical School, Agra.

Miss Mary Susoma Rani Mondon, Women's Medical College, Ludhiana.

It was found necessary to withdraw the W. M. S. Officer in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur, Sind, in the early part of the year, and the officer attached to the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, resigned and was not replaced. The posts otherwise held by W. M. S. officers remain the same, and we have been able to re-post an officer in charge of the Women's Department of the new provincial hospital at Peshawar a post which was in temporary abeyance.

In the hospitals under officers of the Women's Medical Service, Senior Branch, 1,521 beds were available for women and children. In these, 35,156 in-patients were treated during the year, of whom 8,201 suffered from diseases peculiar to women, and 3,607 were maternity cases. No less than 14,269 operations were performed including 1,106 abdominal sections.

TRAINING OF NURSES.

A very important feature of the work at these hospitals is that 205 young Indian women were under training as nurses at the close of the year. Their course, in most cases, consists of three years in general nursing, and an extra six months for midwifery training. All are now examined under recognised boards of examiners. This state of things would have been impossible fifteen or even ten years ago."—A.

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DEPRECIATION IN SECURITIES

WHO IS TO THROW THE FIRST STONE?

CENTRAL BANK'S METHOD FOLLOWED BY BIG BANKS

"Liberty" of Calcutta publishes the following interesting article written by its Financial Editor which shows that the method adopted by the Central Bank of India, about three years ago in solving the problem of dealing with the depreciation on its investments in giltedge securities has now been followed by several big banks, such as the Chartered Bank and the Lloyds Bank:—

When, about three years ago, the Central Bank of India was faced with the problem of dealing with the depreciation on its investments in giltedge securities there were many bankers amongst the European-owned institutions, who talked disparagingly of this feature in the balance-sheet of the Central Bank. If I remember aright, the Central Bank, in the first year of such large-scale depreciation, provided for such shortfall by making a draft on the Reserve Fund. Giltedge values declined still further with the result that, in the next year, the Bank made provision for the depreciation on non-terminable securities but contended itself with showing the terminable securities at their book value with an explanatory note as to the market value of the latter.

ALLOCATIONS.

In addition, the Bank continued to make reasonable allocations from each year's profit against depreciation in securities. Though these allocations in the past three years have been fairly considerable, the retrogression in giltedge over this period has been so great that there still continues a gap between book value of securities and the market quotations. There were many bankers, who nodded gravely at this state of affairs of the Central Bank, shrugged their shoulders and pleaded that they could not be blamed if they were unable to extend to the Bank ordinary banking facilities like lending out call moneys and accepting forward T. T. contracts. I have myself heard it said by one or two prominent Clive Street bankers that they have curtailed their dealings with the Central Bank mainly because of the position disclosed in the balance sheet in respect of the depreciation in government securities.

NEMESIS.

Nemesis has been pretty swift-footed. Now, there is scarcely any bank in India which has escaped the calamity that befell the Central Bank a year ago. What the Central Bank suffered over the past three years, every bank is suffering from the same difficulty to-day. What the Central Bank did three years ago, the other banks are doing to-day. The Bank of India, which carries a comparatively light load of giltedge securities, has been unable to make full provision for the depreciation in securities, and it has followed the Central Bank's practice of providing for depreciation on non-terminable securities and showing the terminable securities at cost subject to the market price of the latter being disclosed. The Imperial Bank had to draw on their Reserve Fund for the purpose of meeting the deficit in securities; its dividend has also had to be reduced. The Lloyd's Bank, one of London's Big Five, has had to do likewise. The 1931 accounts of the three leading exchange banks, namely, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the National Bank of India and the Mercantile Bank of India, were received by this mail; and they show that the experience of these pulssant institutions were no less disastrous than was the case with the Central Bank.

CHARTERED BANK.

The Chartered Bank has had to withdraw £1 million from the Reserve Fund to meet exceptional losses; even so, it could not provide for the depreciation on government securities which were £856,867 less than market value on December 31, 1931. The National Bank of India has reduced the Reserve Fund from £3 million to £2.2 million in order to provide for depreciation on securities. Against various contingencies, the Mercantile Bank of India has drawn from the Reserve Fund £450,000, as a result of which the Fund has been reduced from £1-1|2 million to 1.05 million. The Directors' reports of the banks concerned refer to the improvement that has taken place in giltedge prices since the date of the closing of accounts. But the fact remains that powerful institutions like these, even a giant concern like Lloyds Bank, even a privileged concern like the Imperial Bank, have had to make a big hole in their reserve funds for meeting the losses on securities. It is to be hoped that those banks, who referred to the unfortunate plight of the Central Bank in a spirit of lofty disdain, would not realise that few amongst them are in the position to throw the first stone.

LESSER PROFITS.

Each of the banks shows lesser profits in 1931 than in 1930. The dividend in each case has been reduced. There is a shrinkage in deposits. There is, in fact, a shrinkage in practically every item in the balance-sheet. If this is the fate of banks with enormous capital, colossal reserves, and substantial inner reserves, is it any matter for surprise that a bank like the Central Bank, started much later and depending upon the support of a public easily prone to panics, has had to disclose one or two adverse features in its balance sheet? On the other hand, it is a pleasant surprise that in spite of the manifold handicaps from which this Indian institution has been suffering, it has kept its flag flying bravely all the time. Amongst the Indian joint stock banks, it has the largest capital; it has the largest deposits: it has the largest number of clients: it renders most comprehensive service; its enterprise is most striking; it has shown the fullest faith in Indian talent for all appointments from top to bottom; as a commercial bank, it has been a pioneer institution in every sense of the term. It has been all this; and it has managed to be all this in spite of the truculent hostility from a section of the Indian public and envious aloofness from most European banks. In the face of an achievement of this stupendous character what the Central Bank deserved was not throwing of stones by others who themselves live in glass houses but intense admiration that it has so long and so safely lived in a glass house.

"BHAJAN" DISPUTE AT DADAR

Hindu Leaders' Statement

The following is the summary of a statement sent to us for publication by Mr. P.G. Sahasrabuddhe and other Hindu leaders of Dadar.

In the interest of a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present tension between the Hindus and Mahomedans at Dadar, we feel obliged to publish a statement for the information of all concerned.

At the junction of Dadar Road and Lady Jamshedji Road below a big shady bunian tree, there exists for several years past a small shrine of Maruti, which has been an object of prayer and devotion to hundreds of Hindu visitors daily, especially of lower classes. The Deity is also worshipped by all Hindus of Dadar on the day of the annual Celebration of the Jammotsava (Birthday) of the Deity when all Hindus congregate and offer their prayers.

The Annual Celebration takes place from the previous evening to the daybreak of the Birthday. It is accompanied with the usual music, bhajan, arties, and such other paraphernalia.

RIGHT NOT CHALLENGED BEFORE

Just opposite to this Maruti Temple, there exists a Mahomedan property consisting of a range of shops on the roadside and at 'Darga' inside. The annual celebration of Maruti Janma and several other functions during the year were always celebrated with music and other accompaniments and this right of playing music by Hindus was never challenged before.

The Mosque is under construction, near the temple.

The Maruti Temple being in existence several years prior to the Mosque, has in our view evidently earned an established right of playing music and celebrating functions with music, bhajan, etc., on any days and at any times in the year.

INFRUCTUOUS NEGOTIATIONS.

On Tuesday the 19th April last, i.e. on the eve of the Janma-day of this year, the celebration began as usual in the evening with the playing of Chaughada (drums) when the Mahomedans from the new Mosque objected and the fracas arose. Subsequently a conference of the leaders on both sides was held but it did not lead to a settlement.

The Hindu feeling is that the responsibility of the consequences fell on the shoulders of the Mahomedans who refused to accept a reasonable compromise.

After the trouble in which police had to intervene, on Wednesday night, Hindus in vain persuaded the Police to allow bhajan and Palakhi. On this day again an attempt was made for arriving at a mutual understanding at Dr. Javle's place, but no persuasion could secure a consent of the Mahomedans for bhajan in spite of the Hindus agreeing as a special case, to stop the music with the proposed procession before the Mosque for the distance of a few feet.

The statement concludes: "We emphatically protest against the order of the Police in stopping the bells, claps, etc. This has hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus to a great extent and caused resentment against the highhanded attitude of the Mahommedans, and we place on record that the Hindus have a vested right to celebrate all their religous functions with music and processions on any days, at any time or in any manner the Hindus like, on these roads."

PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS

Wardha Observes Hartal

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, April 29.

The city observed a complete hartal on Tuesday as a protest against the arrests of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A procession was taken out and a meeting was held condemning repression.

A staunch worker of Wardha was arrested and sentenced to six months' R. I. under Section 17(1) Cr. L. A. Act. The 31st lady "dictator" of Wardha who was already sentenced to six months' under Section 17(1) Cr. L. A. Act was awarded six months' more under Section 17(2) Cr. L. A. Act, both the sentences to run concurrently. It is learnt that two delegates from Wardha en route to Delhi Congress have been arrested.

Jambusar Convictions

(From A Correspondent).

AMOD, April 29.

Four persons were tried and sentenced at Jambusar by the Assistant Collector, under section 17-A, Criminal Law Amendment Act, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one and a half month more for taking out a Prabhat Pheri on Congress Day.

A hartal is being observed here.

Govt. House News

Central Provinces.—Mr. H. C. Watts arrived to stay at Government House, Panchmarhi, on Wednesday.

NO ONE CAN AFFORD

TO BE WITHOUT THIS

'NEPTUNE SAVING CLOCK'

WHICH PROVIDES

INSURANCE---
TIME & SAVING
AT MINIMUM COST

No one questions the good sense of carrying life Insurance but there are those that put up the plea "I can't afford it."

To meet the demands of Modern Industry and one's many social obligations, The Neptune Assurance Company Ltd. have after toiling a great deal at last succeeded in bringing out the 'Daily Premium Policy' scheme.

To its every policy holder, the handsome coin controlled clock which is specially made in Germany is given free, and the arrangement is such made that it cannot work unless you insert daily one anna in it.

"ONE ANNA DAILY" hardly the cost of one cup of tea—yet more than sufficient to buy insurance worth more than Rs. 1000-0-0 for a young man of 20 years. Ask yourself where does your 'small change' go? In Drama-Cinema-tea-pan-cigarette-lemon-soda-That one anna price is all that is required to pay for your insurance.

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Wanted Respectable Agents for Bombay and Unrepresented Districts on liberal terms.

BRANCH OFFICES:

RAILWAY PURA POST, AHMEDABAD - - - BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

ASK YOUR DENTIST

—What bleeding aching gums are a sign of. He will tell you that when your gums bleed it is nature's way of saying that they are in a dangerous state of ill-health. This bad condition may arise from a multiplicity of causes but, once they have bled it is their cure that is the first and most important question.

Kopran Tooth Paste contains the active principles of Babool. This natural hemostatic agent and gum-hardener has been used as a dentifrice for centuries in India long before the advent of modern pastes and powders.

Eminent Indian Scientists have bent to the task of combining this property with the most powerful antiacid, antiseptic and cleansing agents known to Dentistry.

The result of their work is KOPRAN Tooth Paste, the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S.

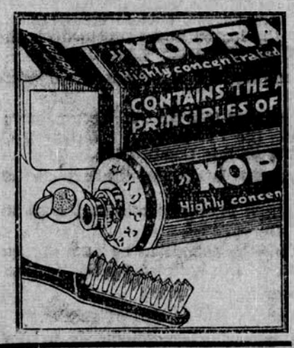
This tooth paste is being sold in America, and has found an army of enthusiastic users. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH PASTE SOLD IN AMERICA—THE HOME OF MODERN DENTISTRY.

This reception of Kopran is the highest recommendation.

If your gums bleed—use "Kopran."

If they don't—eliminate any chance of their ever doing so by using "Kopran."

TRY A TUBE TO-DAY. SOLD AT ALL STORES.



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ANDHRA
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Highest Returns at Minimum Costs.

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of which the First Patron was DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS.
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Works Wonders in case of LEUCORRHŒA & ITS AFTER EFFECTS.
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No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

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Manager,

PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example: You see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK; so the correct solution is STICK. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is KNIFE, as given in the Clues, so you write down KNIFE, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MA NAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the **"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"** and the **"BOMBAY SAMACHAR."**

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***7TH MAY, 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the **"Bombay Chronicle"** and the **"Bombay Samachar."**

Picture Puzzle

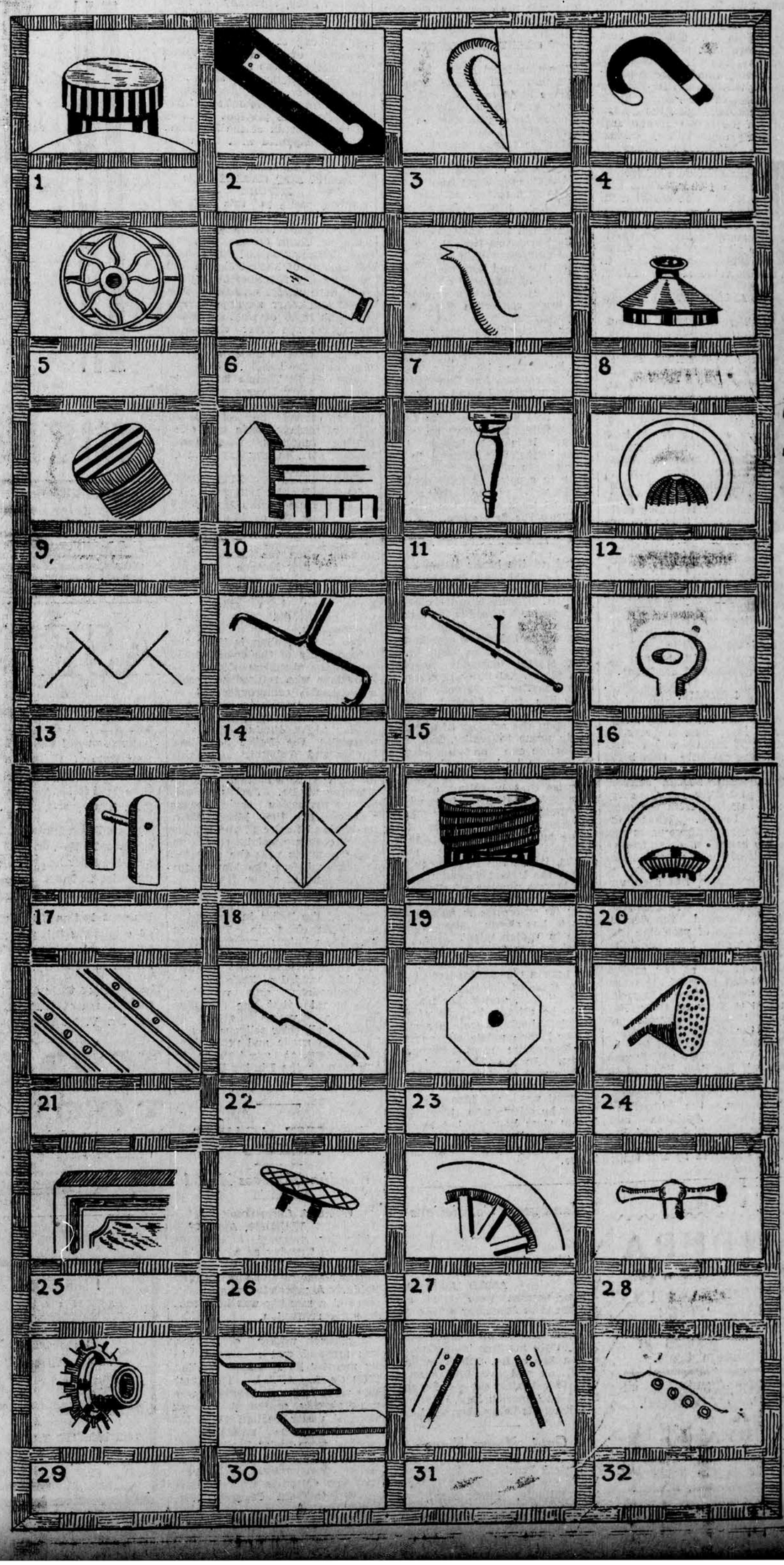
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



"ORGANISE ON PROPER TRADE UNION LINES"

Appeal To Avoid Split

DIFFERENCES REVEALED AT MEETING OF NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION

Messrs. Jira Ali Serang, Abdul Karim Hasan Serang, Syed Mahad, A. P. D'Sa, A. M. Furtado, L. G. Pradhan C. Fernandes and Mariano Gera of the National Seamens Union state in the course of a statement:—

We are issuing this statement to explain the proceedings of Saturday morning's extraordinary general meeting and the various steps taken by the members of the Engine and Saloon departments to protest against the high-handedness of some of the office-bearers of the Union.

The annual general meeting of the Union was due, according to rules, in this month. A notice for such a meeting was published in the local papers announcing that the meeting would be held on the 26th April.

DISCONTENT.

In view of the approaching annual general election of the office-bearers and the members of the Eyecutive Council, a large section of the members consisting of the Engine and Saloon Departments held a meeting to condemn the policy and actions of some of the leaders who were responsible for the disorganized state of the union and to consider what steps should be taken to remedy the deplorable state of affairs.

DONGRI MAIDAN PROTEST MEETING.

At the meeting held at Dongri Maidan, on the 24th April, resolutions were passed to this effect and it was further unanimously resolved that Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of Dock Workers' Union be elected Vice-president of the Engine Department at the forthcoming election and that in view of non-confidence in Mr. Syed Manawar, as General Secretary and Treasurer, an efficient person who would be acceptable to the general body, be appointed.

TUESDAY'S SESION POSTPONED.

On seeing the growing strength of opposition and the discontent of the rank and file expressed in the meeting of the Engine Department held at Dongri, and that of the Saloon Department held at Grand Club of St. Stephen at Mazagaon, the office bearers in whom the members had lost confidence, declared that the Annual General meeting was postponed sine die, at the eleventh hour. Handbills were distributed on the evening of the 29th April announcing an extraordinary general meeting on the next morning. It is the complaint of a large body of seamen who have declared from time to time no confidence in some of the office-bearers that they did not get the handbills.

DISTURBANCE.

Inspite of the short notice of the meeting the items on the agenda drew a large number of members to the venue of the meeting on Saturday morning and they by an overwhelming majority rejected every one of the resolutions proposed, after having first protested against holding such a meeting against the wishes of the members before the annual general meeting which was already overdue. Thereafter a vote of censure was proposed to be moved against Rao Bahadur Asavle, who was in the chair, and Syed Manawar, the General Secretary and Treasurer. At this stage, some rowdies began to create confusion in the hall.

DISSCUTERS PROTEST.

In order to avoid a fracas inside the house the majority of the members walked out and held a meeting outside the premises, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiva Ali Serang and passed a vote of censure against Rao Bahadur Asavale, Syed Manawar, and Mahomed Ebrahim Serang. A resolution for withholding the collections of subscriptions already received and to be received hereafter of the members of the Engine and Saloon departments was also unanimously passed, and it was decided to call a general meeting of the Union by requisition for the purpose of electing new office bearers for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated after cheers of confidence in Dr. M. R. Shetty, Messrs. Charles Mascarenas, L. G. Pradhan, A. P. D'Sa and Karim Serang. The meeting was dissolved after shouting the usual working class slogans.

AVOID A SPLIT.

In presenting these facts to the public we strongly condemn the attempts to slipt the union. We are of the opinion that under no circumstance the Union should be allowed to split and thus endanger the solidarity of the workers, but it is necessary to correct the policy pursued so far and the Union so active that it may be a living organization working for the material benefit of its members and striving for the redress of their grievances through collective effort.

The Union has been in existence for the past several years and claims a membership of 25,000. Inspite of this membership and the considerable revenue derived from the subscriptions of members, nothing worth the name has been done to improve the lot of the seamen. This calls for a drastic action on the part of the rank and file to set matters right and to bring the organization on proper trade Union line.

AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN PRESIDENCY

Divisional Board Appointed

BOMBAY, April 30.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Divisional Boards of Agriculture in the Presidency proper constituted in accordance with the scheme for the co-ordination of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments for a period of two years:—

GUJARAT.

(Agricultural Dept.)

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M. L. C., Jagirdar, Surat, and Mr. Bhailal D. Amin, Landlord of Virsad, taluka Borsad, Dist. Kaira.

(Co-op. Dept.)

Rao Saheb Pranvallabhdas H. Banatwalla and Mr. Bhagwandas Brijbhukandas Shroff.

(Additional members for cotton.)

Mr. Bamanshaw Jamsetji Jambusarwalla, Ankleshwar, Broach and Mr. Bhikhabhai Harjivandas Patel, Ahmedabad.

KHANDESH AND NASIK.

(Agricultural Dept).

Mr. Madhavrao G. Bhosle, Sakri, District West Khandesh and Mr. Maruti Somji Patel, Salsingi, taluka Bhusawal, District East Khandesh.

(Co-op. Dept.)

Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, M. L. C., and Khan Saheb A. A. Deshmukh, Pachora.

(Additional members for cotton.)

Mr. Jehangirshah B. Tamboli, Amalner, District East Khandesh and Mr. Tukaram Ramji Patil, Mamurabad, taluka Jalgaon, District East Khandesh.

DECCAN.

(Agricultural Dept.)

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M. L. C., President, District Local Board, Satara and Mr. Narayan rao S. Borawake, Kopargaon, District Ahmednagar.

(Co-operative Dept.)

Mr. R. N. Rajadnya and Mr. S. H. Daniels, Sheogaon.

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

(Agricultural Dept.)

Rao Saheb V. V. Shirgaonkar, Benkanhalli, Belgaum, and Mr. B. R. Tombakad, B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.

(Co-op. Dept.)

Mr. F. B. Laxmeshwar, Kurtkoti, and Mr. B. D. Talikot, Bijapur.

(Additional members for cotton.)

Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti, Hubli, District Dharwar and Mr. Shankarappa Basalingappa Desai, M. L. C.

Appointments to the Divisional Board of Agriculture, Konkan, are under consideration and orders will be issued separately.

As regards Sind, in view of the abolition of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, and the constitution of a Provincial Board of Agriculture in Sind fresh nominations are not considered necessary.

The Director of Agriculture, the Commissioner in Sind and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies have been requested to convey the thanks of Government to the gentlemen who have served as members on the Divisional Boards during the past two years.

L.S.G. SERVICE DIPLOMA EXAM. RESULTS.

The following is the list of students who have passed the full examination of the Training Class for Officers of Local Self-Government Service held in March 1932:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

*1. V. D. Naware and 2. M. C. Mehta.

PASSED.

1. Mr. R. D. Kapil; 2. Mr. N. V. Pathak; 3. Mr. C. C. Patel; 4. Mr. V. G. Gore; 5. Mr. M. Lomba; 6. Mr. R. G. Kulkarni; 7. Mr. R. G. Paranjpe; 8. Mr. B. M. Nimbalker; 9. Mr. S. J. Pingle; 10. Mr. S. S. Bhatia; and 11. Mr. H. Parthi.

EX-STUDENTS.

1. S. N. Bhise; 2. V. G. Beknalker; and 3. K. G. Bal.

*A gold medal is awarded to Mr. V. D. Navare.

FRENCH INDIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

M. P. Dupuy's Candidature

PONDICHERRY, April 28.

It is learnt that Monsier Pierre Dupuy, Director General of the "Petit Parisian," one of the leading journals in Paris, has been nominated as a candidate for French India in the forthcoming elections to the Chamber of Deputies on behalf of the French Indian Popular Party.

M. Dupuy is aged about 55 and has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies continuously for 25 years. He has also acted as the Under-Secretary for Marine (merchandise) in the French Cabinet for some time, and his candidature was recommended to the French Indian leaders by Doctor Le Moignic, the senator for French India. —A.P.

Ill In Seoni Jail

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 30.

The Secretary of the First "War Council" C.P. Marathi, is seriously ill in the Seoni Jail. He has 103 deg. temperature and has lost more than 30lbs. of weight. He has been confined to bed for the last 14 days.

INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

6 Per Cent Dividend Declared

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Indian Cement Company Ltd. was held on Friday afternoon in the office of the company in Fort, Bombay. Mr. B. N. Saklatvala presided.

The report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December showing a profit of Rs. 4,26,751-13-7 was adopted. To the profit was added Rs. 25,731-15-8 brought forward from last year's account and from the total of Rs. 4,52,483-13-3 Rs. 2,00,000 was appropriated for depreciation of machinery, buildings etc.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Out of the balance of Rs. 2,52,483,-13-3 a dividend of Rs. 15 per share free of income tax at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

Owing to general trade depression the sales of cement during the year under report were less satisfactory than in the preceding year, but the better result was due to economy in manufacture.

During the year under report the company contributed a sum of Rs. 100 towards the fund for relief of distress from Famine and Flood in India.

Mr. J. D. Ghandy and Mr. J. H. Bhabha were re-elected directors for the new year and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer were re-appointed auditors for the new year.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

April 30.

Varela, Carter, Busrah.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.
Britania, Munro, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.

Durenda, Blencow, London.
Hiyeizen Maru, Jino, Kobe.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Britania:—The Graham T Co.'s steamer Britania, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Durenda.—The M M Co.'s steamer Durenda sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

S.S. Hiyeizen Maru:—The N Y K steamer Heyeizen Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 30.

4 C/o. Lahore 4463, Karachi, 10-5, K. Nixon & Co.
8 Cariguano 3230, Trieste, 30/5, Triestino N Ltd.
9 Britannia 5281, Liverpool, 7/5 Grahams T Co.
11 Mirzapore 4135, Kobe, N.F.M.M & Co.
14 Tayo Maru 4238 Japan, 2/5, N Y Kaisha.
15 Karagola 3647 Durban, 4-5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalapalaka 2620, Rangoon 1-5, Scindia S. N. Co.
2 Hatarana 4592 Rangoon, 7/5, M M and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877 P'Gulf, 4/5, M M and Co.
7 Hiyeizen Maru, 3322, Kobe, 4/5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Nurmahal 3380, Rangoon, 1-5, T. Morrison & Co.
10|11 Havre Maru 3450, Japan 6/5, O.S. Kaisha.
14 Indira, 278 M'Coast 30/4 Malabar S.S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lepanto 2527, Genoa, 3/5, L Triestino N Ltd.
B Sirsa, 3387, Calcutta, 4/5, M M & Co.
C/R Jaladuta 3089, Rangoon, N F, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Naldera 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 2/5, J.F. Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania 30/4, G T Co.
Clan Macbride 19/5, J F Co.
Clan Macilworth 24/5, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Glenfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank 14/5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Corinth 29/4, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Hayes 6|15 F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Pierce, 20|5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 7-5 M M & Co.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 14/5, P & O S N Co
Clan Macphee N F J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, N F, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Lipento 29-4 M Italiana
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania, N F, G T Co.
City of Lahore, N F, K N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 6/5, O.S. Kaisha.
Hiyezen Maru, 30/4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore N.F. P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru, N F, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, 4/5, M M and Co.
Varsova 29-4 M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F, S N Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka, 27/4, Scindia S N Co.
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nurmahal N F T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada N F M M and Co.
Sirsa N F M M. & Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 4/5, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, P & O S N Co,
Clan Macphee J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania G T Co.
City of Lahore, K N Co.
FOR GENOA
Lipento M Italiana
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Hiyezen Maru, N F, Kaisha.
Mirzapore P & O S N. Co.
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, M M and Co
Varsova, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka Scindia S N Co.
Nurmahal T M and Co.
Hatarana, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Surada M M & Co.
Nizam T.M. & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola M M & Co.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Khosrou, T M & Co,
Relinda L. Edward,

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Indira, 29/4/32.
Ellora, 29/4/32.
Dayavati, 29/4/32.
Bahadur, 29/4/32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 30.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—12 bales goat hair G Suchedina; 30 bales wool raw R Harilal and Bros; 36 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 55 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons; 61 bales wool raw M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Lahore for Liverpool: 110438 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Barcelona:—1232 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Hongkong:—20 cases shark fins and 29 cases fish maws R Jamalbhoy.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 30.

S.S. Carignano, Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—1460 cases paper, 32 cases nails, 51 cases cardboards, 1435 cases glassware, 140 bag starch, 179 bags dextrine, 290 cases iron chains, 500 bundles tiles, 46 bundles steel bars.

From Venice:—140 bales spun silk yarn, 474 bales artificial silk yarn, 15 bales raw silk.

From Brindisi:—20 kegs tartaric powder, 20 kegs tartaric crystals.

From Graffa:—118 cases orange juice.

From Port Said:—410 drums caustic soda, 56 cases glassware.

From Aden:—30 bundles alkali, 125 packages dry fish.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 30.

May	5.47
July	5.63
October	5.86
December	6.00
January, 1933	6.08
Middling Spot	5.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 30.

May	5.45
July	5.59
Middling Spot	5.59

NEW YORK.
New York, April 30.
Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
May 1932	4.36	4.40
June 1932		4.28
July 1932	4.33	4.37
August 1932		4.38
September 1932		4.39
October 1932	4.38	4.41
November 1932		4.42
December 1932		4.45
January 1933	4.42	4.47
February 1933		4.49
March 1933	4.50	4.52
April 1933		4.54
Middling Spot		4.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

Sakellaridis May	6.11
July	6.26
October	6.52
November	6.56
December	6.61
January, 1933	6.66
March, 1933	6.77
F.G.F. Spot	6.40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Fine (Good Staple)	4.38
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.50
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.12
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.59
Fully Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.69
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.89

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 30.
Silver:—No special feature. Market very quiet.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	17

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 30.
Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:—2-1/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 30.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12-10

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS $225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH 13-14, Churchgate Street.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-33/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2-41/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 30.

T T London on Berlin	15.34-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.02-1/2
T T London on Brussels	26.08
T T London on Madrid	46.50
T T London on Milan	70.93
T T London on Berne	18.84
T T London on Paris	92.75
T T London on Prague	123.50
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.65-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—April/May sellers £12-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent: April/May sellers £11-2-6.

LINSEED.
London, April 30.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton: April/May sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: April/May sellers £8-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay (London):—April/May sellers £11-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: May/Aug. sellers 13/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 14/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, April 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot:—7-15/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 30.

Market was closed.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 26/-.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—April/May sellers 27/-.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: April/May sellers 27/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, April 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta: April/June per cwt. 7/9.

C and F Bombay:—April/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

C and F Karachi:—April/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON METALS.
London, April 30.

Market was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 30.

Demand Bills ... 3.68

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS

Shareholders' Plea For Voluntary Liquidation

MANAGEMENT NOT TO BLAME FOR LOSSES, PLEADS CHAIRMAN

It is high time that the Company was taken into voluntary liquidation." This was the suggestion made by more than one shareholder at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd. held on Friday afternoon at the office of the Company in Ballard Estate, Bombay. Mr. Albert Raymond presided.

The president in his speech explained the financial position of the Company and gave reasons for the conversion of the rupee loan into gold loan. He also advanced reasons for borrowing money in foreign countries and said that the protection sought by the Managing Agents against fluctuations in the Exchange when the rupee loan was converted into a gold loan was only a paper protection and it was a bad business for them.

MANAGEMENT NOT TO BLAME.

He further maintained that there was nothing wrong with the management of the mills and the loss incurred was due to the fact that they had to pay heavy interest charges on the huge debts with which they were saddled. It might be suggested, he said that if the concern was running at a loss why not take it into liquidation. But it was not for the Directors to suggest that course. The suggestion must come from the shareholders and the directors and the management would give their most serious consideration to the question, if it came before them. But as a word of advice to the shareholders he asked them not to adopt that course at this stage as it would mean precipitating a first class crisis in the Mill industry of Bombay and throwing thousands of workers and a large clerical staff out of job.

PLEA FOR VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Mr. M. E. Bastuchia complained that inspite of the figure of loss being smaller this year than it was in the previous years the state of affairs was worse than at any other time in the life of the company. It was stated by the chairman that the Managing Agents had advanced large sums to finance the company and they had advanced money even to pay the losses. The speaker maintained that it was a very wrong policy on their part. It had, in fact, ruined the whole concern. The right thing would have been to take the company into voluntary liquidation so that the shareholders would have got at least something.

CHAIRMAN'S "PLATITUDES."

Dr. Feroze P. Gandhi observed that the speech of the chairman had frightfully disappointed the shareholders. It was full of platitudes and there was not a single ray of hope in it. It was no use talking of the reputation of the E. D. Sassoon Mills because one had only to study the market values of their shares. After studying the position of the company the one conclusion to which a shareholder could come was that it would be better for all concerned if the company was taken into voluntary liquidation without any further delay.

The Directors' report and Balance Sheet for the year 1931 showing a loss of Rs. 2,43,513-13-7 was adopted by a majority.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected directors and Mr. A. J. Raymond was appointed as an additional director.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co were reappointed auditors for the new year.

OLD PORTUGUESE GUN FOR PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Secretary of the Prince of Wales Museum writes:—

The Prince of Wales Museum was presented this month (April), with an old Portuguese gun, cast in the very early part of the last century. In 1866 when the late Mr. R.J. Jeejeebhoy went to Goa, he was well received, and on his departure from Goa, was presented by the Portuguese Government with two guns. The present owners did not know anything of the history of the guns. In 1929 some old rare curiosities and among them one of the guns—were presented the Prince of Wales Museum, when the gun was identified by Sir Jivanji J. Modi as one of the old Portuguese guns presented to Mr. Rustomji. Sir Jivanji then appealed for help to trace the second gun and after three years it was traced. On comparing the inscription it is now identified as the second of the missing guns. It has been presented by the present owner to the Museum.

Government of Maharashtra

on 15 December, 2016

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY, 2, 1932.

Everton Wins Championship

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE FOOBALL RESULTS

French Champion Retains Title In British Hard Court Tennis

LONDON, April 30.

Several problems have been settled as an outcome of to-day's matches.

Everton have won the Championship and Wolverhampton and Leeds have been promoted to the first division while Fulham return to the second division.

After the match the new flag was hoisted outside Fulham's main offices bearing words "Fulham, Champions of third division, 1931|32." Everton have achieved feat, only once before accomplished, of winning the second and first division leaderships in successive seasons. Their neighbours, Liverpool, did this in 1905 and 1906. Relegation battles are still being fought out, especially at the bottom of the first division, where Blackpool, Westham and Grimsby are engaged in intriguing struggles. —Reuter's Special.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

LONDON, April 30.

The following are the results of Football Matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 5; Middlesbrough 0.
Birmingham 4, Chelsea 0.
Blackburn 2, Aston Villa 0.
Blackpool 2, Huddersfield 0.
Derby 1, Liverpool 2.
Everton 1, Bolton 0.
Manchester City 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Portsmouth 0, Leicester 1.
Sheffield United 0, Newcastle 3.
Sunderland 2, West Ham 0.
West Bromwich 5, Grimsby 6.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 1, Charlton 4.
Bradford 0, Preston 1.
Bristol City 2, Manchester United 1.
Bury 2, Nottingham Forest 2.
Leeds 1, Southampton 0.
Millwall 2, Burnley 0.
Notts County 3, Wolverhampton 1.
Oldham 1, Tottenham 2.
Plymouth 4, Bradford 1.
Port Vale 2, Chesterfield 1.
Swansea 1, Stoke 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section)

Brentford 4, Bournemouth 2.
Cardiff 0, Norwich 2.
Coventry 5, Watford 0.
Exeter 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Fulham 3, Bristol Rovers 2.
Gillingham 2, Mansfield 0.
Lutton 3, Brighton 2.
Northampton 4, Swindon 1.
Reading 5, Clapton Orient 0.
Southend 4, Torquay 2.
Thames 3, Queen's Park Rangers 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section).

Barrow 4, Stockport 2.
Chester 4, Carlisle 1.
Darlington 2, Doncaster 3.
Halifax 3, Southport 0.
Hull 3, Accrington 0.
Lincoln 0, Wrexham 0.
North Brighton 3, Rotherham 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division).

Kilmarnock 2, Rangers 4.
Motherwell 3, Clyde 0.
Patrick 0, Celtic 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(Second Division).

Edinburgh beat Dunfermline by 4 goals to 1.—Reuter.

HUDDERSFIELD BEAT HUNSLET

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 30.

In the semi-finals of Rugby Northern Union to-day.

Huddersfield beat Hunslet by 12 points to 9 nine and

St. Helens beat Leeds by 9 points to nil.—Reuter.

BROUGHTON BEAT FEATHERSTONE

LONDON, April 30.

Fiddian, the boy champion of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Broughton 14; Featherstone 5.
Leigh 13; Barrow 7.
Widnes 28; Keighley nil.
York 13; Castleford 8.
Dewsbury 32; Hull 8.—Reuter.

HARD COURT TENNIS

French Holder Retains Title

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 30.

Mathieu, the French holder of the British Hard Court Championships easily retained the title at Bournemouth beating Dorothy Round, Whitman Cup player 6—1, 6—2. Drizzling rain interfered with players, and the court was slippery. Earlier Fred Perry, in spite of troubled conditions, beat Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player 4—6; 7—9; 6—3; 6—0; 6—2 in the final.

Fiddian Beats Bradshaw

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 30.

Fiddian, the boy champion of 1927, who is 22 years old, beat Bradshaw of Stokepoges, by one hole in the English Amateur Gold Championship at Sandwich over 36 holes. Fiddian, who was favourite, was one down at the 9th hole and still one down at the end of first round, taking the course in 77 to Bradshaw's 76. Bradshaw excelled in putting, and was still one up at 27th hole. Fiddian led the opponent stymie at the last hole.

BEIGHTON CUP FINAL

Calcutta Customs Saved By Last-Minute Goal

CALCUTTA, April 30.

By scoring a seemingly impossible goal in the last two minutes of the game Calcutta Customs drew with B. N. Railway in the final of the Beighton Cup on Saturday, the score being one goal each.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET

JARDINE'S 164 AND HOBB'S 84 FOR SURREY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 30.

The following are he closing scores of first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day.—

Middlesex versus Warwickshire at Lords.—Warwick 69 (Durston seven for 27) and 20 for nil. Middlesex 62 (Paine seven for 14.)

Surrey versus Worcestershire at the Oval.—Surrey 339 (Hobbs 84, Jardine 164, Brook four for 87) Worcester 16 for nil.

Warwickshire started badly, and lost three wickets for no runs. However they made a recovery to lead on the first innnigs.

Surrey also started disastrously losing three wickets for nine runs. Jardine, celebrated his captaincy by playing a brilliant innings which included 16 fours. He gave one chance in the slips when he had scored 106. Hobbs played a faultless innings and reached the boundary six times.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

How French Outsider Won Race

LONDON, April 30.

The following message was delayed in transmission.

"After delaying the start for five minutes the French outsider Kandy won. Safe Return led from Penny Cross, Diamalt Parths Love, Becti, Udaipur, Guidecca and Kandy. Halfway Safe Return led from Ada Dear, Penny Cross, Diamalt, Guidecca, Thorndean and Kandy. Passing the Bushes, Kandy challenged Safe Return and won easily.

Giudecca was fourth.

Time: One minute 44 seconds.—Reuter.

Disastrous Fire In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 30.

Lucknow experienced a second disastrous fire in two days when a conflagration broke out in Shanganj in a residential building.

The fire originated in an overheated oven and spread for two hours undetected. The fire brigade was summoned when the second storey of the building was in flames.

The brigade had a strenuous time for five hours combating the flames which threatened neighbouring houses. Eventually the fire was brought under control but not before a portion of the building had been completely gutted.

Damages are estimated at about Rs. 10,000. One man of the fire brigade was injured, but otherwise there were no casualties.—A. P.

2000 REPATRIATES BACK TO INDIA?

Sequel To Unemployment In Malaya

NEGAPATAM, April 28.

The B.I.S.N. extra steamer "Elephanta," carrying exclusively over two thousand repatriates of all classes from Malaya for this Port and for Madras arrived in Negapatam early yesterday morning and discharged repatriates who disembarked here. Enquiries show that the repatriation of Indians on a large scale is likely to continue for some months as there are in Malaya just now a very large number of unemployed Indians.

It appears trade in Malaya has been badly hit and many rubber plantations and tin mines are practically closing down on account of the record low prices reached by these two commodities. Unemployment in Malaya and general trade depression are reported to have effected materially the steamer traffic between Malaya and India and a number of people embarking for Malaya from India is getting fewer and fewer.

The B.I.S.N. Company are said to be seriously considering the question as to whether the running of steamers of the capacity of "Rohna" and "Rajula" in the South India Malaya Line is necessary or justified and it is likely they might before long substitute in their places smaller steamers to ply between South and Malaya to keep up the contract of the regular fortnightly service between the two countries.—A.P.

Mysterious Disease In Mettupalayam

VILLUPURAM, April 28.

A mysterious disease is reported to have recently broken out in Mettupulayam village near Villupuram. Hitherto three cases are reported to have proved fatal out of four attacks and the serum taken from one of the affected persons has been sent to the King Institute, Guindy for chemical analysis.

The disease is said to be accompanied by swelling in the body and strong fever.—A.P.

11 KOREANS ARRESTED

Hongkew Park Bombing Sequel

LONDON, April 30.

Shanghai—Eleven Koreans, were arrested in the French Concession this evening and handed over to Japanese authorities in connection with the Hongkew Park bombing.

Further arrests are expected as incriminating documents are reported to have been seized.—Reuter.

GRAVE LOSSES AHEAD?

British Silk Merchants Alarmed

SEQUEL TO WITHDRAWAL OF 50% IMPORT DUTY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 30.

"Disastrous consequences", according to the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, are following the withdrawal on Monday last of 50 per cent import duty on artificial silk stockings. Unless a remedy is quickly found the Association declares, further grave loss must accrue through the cancellation of existing orders for British goods [illegible] nied by lessening of [illegible]ment and abrupt stoppage [illegible]lopment made possible.

The Association [illegible] 50 per cent duty which came into effect in November last led to decrease in importation of foreign artificial silk stockings to one million pairs compared with 8 million pairs in the first quarter of 1931. British mills enjoyed rapid accretion of business but this tendency has received complete check and indeed reversion by sudden withdrawal of duties.

The Association seeks removal of duties on their raw material or adequate protection against imports by tariffs.—Reuter.

VOTING FOR DEAD MAN!

LONDON, April 30.

Paris—Votes may be cast for a dead man in to-morrow's parliamentary election and no doubt will be, out of respect for the memory of M. Durafour, ex-Minister of Labour and Deputy for Loire.

Votes will be quite valid as death occurred after the date on which candidates may register their candidatures. Hence, no new candidate may register.—Reuter's Special.

AVIATOR'S "NO" TO MUSSOLINI

LONDON, April 30.

Madrid—Major Franco, who was rescued by British warship after he had been lost several days in the mid-Atlantic during an attempt to fly across, has written to Sig. Mussolini, declining an invitation to the forthcoming gathering in Rome of Atlantic fliers.

Major Franco, who is now a deputy in Cottes and one of the leaders of the extreme Socialist left wing, bases his refusal on the fact that Sig. Mussolini represents Dictatorship.—Reuter's Special.

Bombay Secretariat Peons' Co-op Credit Society

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Secretariat Peons' Co-operative Credit Society, held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Mark M. De Souza, President, explained the progress which the Society had made during the last three years of its existence.

The membership rose from 171 in 1929-30 to 329 at the end of 1931-32. Share capital increased from Rs. 1,614 to Rs. 5,127, loans from Rs. 13,540 to Rs. 42,958 and profits from Rs. 129 to Rs. 899. The Society is reported to be one of the finest among the institutions catering for the needs of the menials in the city.

Wedding In Well-Known Parsi Family

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 28.

The marriage ceremony of the dauhter of Sheth Nusservanji Rustomji Dalal, a well-known and popular Parsi citizen of this place and the brother of Khan Bahadur Ardeshir R. Dalal, came off on Tuesday last, at his Kankaria residence, in the presence of a very large number of Parsis and other leading citizens of Ahmedabad and other places. His daughter Miss Daulat was wedded to Mr. Homi, the son of Dr. Pirojasha Motiwala, retired Civil Surgeon, Bhavnagar State. The Darbar Saheb of Lakhtar with his family also attended the wedding. Mr. Nusserwanji was presented with a very large number of shawls and valuable presents by his friends, relatives and admirers.

NAVJOT CEREMONY.

The "Navjot" ceremony of the two children, Dhanmai and Syrus, of Mr. Minocher Dalal, the son of Mr. Nusservanji took place, a day previous, in the same "mandap", when just before the ceremony a carefully selected programme of "garbas" was gone though. After dinner Master Vasant livened the function with delightful music.

Bombay Celebrates May Day

DEMONSTRATIONS AT AZAD MAIDAN AND IN GIRGAUM

A procession of workers carrying Red banners and a meeting of the unemployed held on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning marked the celebration of the "May Day," the International Workers' Day, in Bombay.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Bukhari, a Labour leader, addressing the meeting convened under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League at Azad Maidan explained the significance of the "May Day" in the observance of which the workers of the world took part. It demonstrated the solidarity of the working class people and their determination to be free from exploitation of the capitalists.

STRIKERS' PROCESSION

Several hundred strikers of the Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, took part in a procession held to celebrate the "May Day." The procession started from the Gowalia Tank and paraded the streets in Girgaum. Red flags were prominently displayed and slogans like "Workers of the World Unite," "Down with Capitalism," "Victory to the Red Flag" rent the air.

Nawab Of Bhopal Vs. "Riyasat" Editor

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 29.

Mr. G.L. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, rejected the transfer application filed by Sardar Dewan Singh, editor "Riyasat," Delhi, who figures as an accused in the Nawab of Bhopal vs. the editor "Riyasat" case under Section 3 of the Princes Protection Act, pending in the Court of the Railway Magistrate, Hoshangabad.

The defence counsel while arguing the case had taken the plea that the complainant, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal was a very influential and powerful party and the Magistrate was actuated by a desire to rush through the trial even at the sacrifice of justice and from the very fact that the security was enhanced by the trying Magistrate from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 the accused apprehended that he would not get a fair trial.

In rejecting the application the learned Judge remarked that the application was based on frivolous and vexatious grounds and that the accused could not reasonably apprehend that he would not get a fair and impartial trial at the hands of the trying Magistrate.

Ex-King Of Portugal Robbed

DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS AND PRICELESS PAINTINGS STOLEN

Spectacular Burglary At Twickenham Home

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 30.

A spectacular burglary with all the ingredients of mystery "Thriller" occurred last night at Twickenham home of ex-King Manoel of Portugal. Diplomatic documents, jewels, silver and priceless paintings were stolen.

The most dramatic feature of the robbery was that one of the two Alsatian dogs who guard the house at night was found drugged in the morning covered with blood not his own. Thus there appears to have been violent struggle with intruders. Footprints found in the garden indicate that a number of persons including a woman took part in the raid.

BURGLARS ENJOY DRINK AND MEAL.

Although ex-King Manoel and a large staff were sleeping in the house at the time of the burglary nothing was heard. Thieves carried out the 'coup' undisturbed and actually had drink and meal during the operation.

Eversince the ex-King abdicated in 1910 he was devoted himself to the collecting and study of books and possesses probably the finest collection of books estimated to be worth fifty-thousand sterling. Not one book is missing.

TWO KARACHI PORT TRUSTEES JAILED

Delhi Congress "Delegates"

KARACHI, April 30.

A member of the Karachi Port Trust and another person, Karachi delegates who were arrested en route Delhi Congress were convicted by Mr. W. N. Richardson, Special Magistrate, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. In addition they were fined Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

Another member of the Port Trust and a Municipal Councillor and prominent local Muslim leader who were similarly arrested 'en route' Delhi were sentenced by Mr. Richardson, City Magistrate to nine months' imprisonment. Eleven others were sentenced to various terms.

Five of these were released on giving undertakings not to participate any more in the movement.—A. P.

Swadeshi Exhibition

BARODA, April 29.
(BY MAIL)

An exhibition of Swadeshi articles in Baroda on a large scale will be held on the Palace grounds from the 1st May.—A. P.

ADVOCATES RESIDENCE SEARCHED

Papers Seized

MADRAS, April 30.

On a warrant issued by the Presidency Magistrate the Police searched the residence of an Advocate, this morning. and seized some papers.—A. P.

Banishing Unemployment From Germany

LONDON, April 30.

Berlin—Extensive plans for providing employment through an internal loan of over 250 million marks have been submitted by the Minister of Labour to Chancellor Bruening on his arrival from Geneva. The plans are expected to be approved by the Cabinet.

Their purpose is to demonstrate that the Government has full confidence in the country's ability to find opportunities for work by its own efforts and without the assistance of foreign loan.—Reuter's Special.

Lahore.—A verdict of accident death has been returned at the inquest over Krishna Kumar Sayal, who sustained fatal injuries at Lahore in an aeroplane crash on April 20th.—A. P.

FIVE SURAT WORKERS JAILED

Ashram Goods To Be Confiscated

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, April 30.

Five gentlemen arrested on Tuesday last in Surat with regard to the Congress Patrika were sentenced by the Special Magistrate Mr. Kunte to various terms of imprisonment.

The goods of several Ashramis in this District which have been taken into Police Charge are ordered to be confiscated.

Baroda State Subjects' Conference

(BY MAIL)

BARODA, April 29.

It has been decided to hold the tenth session of the Baroda State Subjects' Conference on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd May at Dabhoi under the presidency of Mr. Vamanrao Tamankar of Navsari.

It is understood that the second session of the Baroda State Youth Conference will be held at Dabhoi along with the State Subjects Conference.—A. P.

ALLEGED CHEATING

MADRAS, April 30.

The City Police have arrested one S. K. Paul on a charge of cheating. It is alleged that he called himself the Editor of the "Pioneer Press of India" with an office in Madras, advertised in newspapers inviting applications for jobs and issued appointment orders to several from each of whom he is alleged to have taken a cash security of Rs. 15/-. It was later found that they were duped.

A number of these it is further alleged, paid Rs. 15/- each for similar appointments to P. N. S. Mudaliar, who along with Paul is stated to have started a concern called Cecil Karr and Company. Police are searching for Mudaliar. —A. P.

56th "Dictator" Jailed And 58th Arrested

AHMEDNAGAR, April 30
(From Our Correspondent)

The 56th 'Dictator' of Ahmednagar District Congress Committee who was arrested at Rahuri for distributing "Congress Bulletins" in Collector's Darbar was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The 58th 'Dictator' was arrested for picketting a foreign cloth shop at Bhingar to-day.

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